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Junagadh Ultimatum To Babariawad

Call To Part With Crops And To Pay Up Taxes To State

THREAT OF EVICTION IN CASE OF DEFIANCE

RAJKOT, Oct. 17, (A.P.I.): The Junagadh Durbar is reported to have demanded of the 'Mulgarasias' (local chieftains) of Babariawad to part with their crops, which are to be harvested and to pay land taxes to the State.

THREAT OF EVICTION

Those who fail to comply with the order have been threatened with eviction from their homes and seizure of lands which would be made available to refugees from the east Punjab States and Province.

Babriawad, it will be recalled, has acceded to the Indian Dominion.

It is understood that the 'Mulgarasias' have made representation on this matter to the Ministry of States, Government of India.

A. P. PATTANI CRITICISES ACTION OF JUNAGADH

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, October 17

Mr. A. P. Pattani, the Deevan-President, Bhavnagar Legislative Assembly, after welcoming the members, when the Budget Session met on Thursday, expressed his profound regret at the action of Junagadh State, acceeding to the Pakistan Dominion. He pointed out that this action would cause anxiety to the States of Kathiawar for Junagadh used to supply food grains to the deficit areas of Kathiawar.

Members of the Praja Parishad party, the major elected party in the Assembly, which did not attend the last Session, attended the Budget Session under the leadership of Shri Balvantrai Mehta, Member, Constituent Assembly and Vice-President of the All-India States' People's Conference.

NIZAM'S ENVOYS MEET MOUNTBATTEN

Current Talks Likely To End In Deadlock Again

NEW DELHI, October 17 (API):—The Governor-General Lord Mountbatten received to-day the Hyderabad Delegation, which arrived yesterday with a fresh draft agreement regarding accession of the State. The Conference which lasted nearly three hours, was also attended by Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of States Ministry.

While no indication is available of the contents of the draft which the Nizam's representatives have brought here for discussion, it is widely believed in political circles that the negotiations have now reached a deadlock. It was generally assumed when the Hyderabad delegation last week returned to the State to report to the Nizam on the five conferences it has had with the Governor-General on the State's accession question, that the draft which would be put up by the Nizam would be in the light of the discussions that had taken place in Delhi

ABORTIVE TALKS?

But the latest position, it is learnt from reliable quarters, indicates that the present series of talks is also likely to prove abortive.

Various factors are stated to have contributed to this virtual deadlock, one of them being the attitude of a political organisation in Hyderabad State, which dominates the scene and which has taken up a hostile attitude against the Nizam's accession to the Indian Dominion.

While it is difficult to visualise the course which events may take in the State vis-a-vis the Indian Dominion, nothing concrete, according to political circles here, is likely to emerge out of the current talks.

THREE KILLED IN NIZAM'S POLICE FIRING

BEZWADA, October 17 (API):—Three persons died, and three others were injured seriously, as a result of police firing in Bethavolu village in Suryapet Taluq, Nallagonda District in the Hyderabad State on October 12, according to a news bulletin issued by the Hyderabad State Congress office here.

The bulletin adds:—

"It is stated that people from surrounding villages were beguiled by the circulation of false news that the Muktedar of Bethavolu village had resigned and joined the State Congress and that the Indian Union flag would be hoisted on the village on October 12.

"Believing in this news about 300 villagers proceeded to Bethavolu. When they reached the Customs Office of Bethavolu, a barrage of gunshots greeted them. Muslims with fire arms chased the mob. One person named Narasi Reddy, dropped dead with gunshot wounds. Two of the injured persons corssed into the Indian Union territory to the village of Kokkireni, half a mile from Betnavolu, and later succumbed to the injuries.

"It is learnt that only five armed police with the help of fifty migrated Muslims opened fire on the mob on that day. This firing created a panic in the bordering villages of the Indian Union. On hearing the news police officers of the Kistna District proceeded to Kokkireni village for investigation.

The Foodgrains Policy Committee in session at New Delhi. L to R: Dr. R. M. Lohia, Seth G. D. Birla, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas (Chairman), Sir Shri Ram, Mr. R. A. Gopalaswamy (Secretary), and Thakur Phool Singh.

MAHATMA RENEWS ATTACK ON CONTROLS

DEMOCRACY SHOULD NOT RESULT IN MAKING PEOPLE HELPLESS IN REGARD TO FOOD & CLOTH

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (A.P.I.): In his after-prayer speech Mahatma Gandhi expressed satisfaction at the rate at which blankets and quilts were being received. They would be soon distributed to people in need.

The Committee appointed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad had, Mahatmaji continued, finished its deliberations. It was to consider the question of food only. But he (Gandhiji) had expressed his opinion sometime ago that control over food and cloth should be removed without further delay. The war was over. Yet the prices were going up. There was food in the country and cloth too. Yet it did not reach the people. It was a sad tale of affairs. The Government was trying to spoonfeed the people. Instead of that the people should be thrown on their own resources. The Civil Service was used to carry on work from their offices. The red-tape and the files controlled their activity. They had never come in contact with the peasants. They did not know them. He wished they would be humble enough to recognise the change that had come over the people. Their initiative should not be strangled by the controls. They should be allowed to be self-reliant. Democracy should not result in making them helpless. Supposing that the worst fears were realised and removal of controls made the situation worse, there was nothing to prevent them from reverting to them. Personally he believed that it would greatly ease the situation. The people would begin to exert themselves to solve the problems and have little time to quarrel among themselves.

Mahatma Gandhi said he had received a telegram thanking him for his remarks about Satyagraha in South Africa. He had merely stated what he believed to be the truth. There was no defeat in Satyagraha, there was no turning back. He quoted the first line of the late Pt Ranbhajdatt's verses—"We will die rather than accept defeat." The author had written those lines at the time of the Martial Law in the Punjab, when the people there were subjected to unheard of indignities. But the lines were for all time.

FUND FOR SATYAGRAHIS

They had also asked Gandhiji to appeal for funds. Indians in South Africa were not a poor community. But he could understand the wants of the few passive resisters. India was to-day passing through a financial crisis. There were, however, large number of Indians overseas in East Africa, Mauritius and other places. Most of them were well off and there was no question of Hindu-Muslim differences amongst them. They were all Indians and he expected them to send money to their brethren in South Africa, who were fighting for the cause of Indian honour.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT MEETS MAHATMA

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Congress President met Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

It is believed that the Congress President gave an account to Mahatma Gandhi of his impressions of the conditions prevailing in Sind.

Later Pt. Nehru, Prime Minister of India and Sk. Abdulla, Kashmir leader, called on Mahatma Gandhi

Miss Mridulla Sarabhai and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also met Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

FOUR MILLS ON STRIKE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Oct. 17 (API): Four textile mills, out of a total of 6, were closed today following a strike by the textile workers.

SACK FOR CALCUTTA STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (API): Following a 24-hour-strike by the workers of the motor transport services of the Civil Supplies Department in Calcutta, resulting in stoppage of food supplies for the day to many of the city's ration shops, the Government have served all the strikers, numbering 678, with discharge notices.

Cartridges By Tons

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 17, (API): The Jubbulpore city police today accidentally made a huge haul of unauthorised ammunition from a godown belonging to Mohd Ismail Cutchhi Seoni, cloth merchant, a prominent local Muslim Leaguer and an office-bearer of the city's Peace Committee.

It is stated that, while shifting quantities of ammunition from one godown to another, cancealed under pieces of cloth in a handcart, one of the cartridge-bags burst, scattering the contents on the road. The cartridges were picked by some children. The police, when informed of the incident, raided the godowns and recovered empty and live cartridges weighing over eleven tons and lead pellets weighing about 25 maunds. The suspect to whom the godowns belonged, was taken into custody.

A cartridge-filling machine, several firearms and a huge quantity of ammunition — all unauthorised—were seized by the police when they raided some Muslim houses at Borgi, 16 miles from Jubbulpore.

LIVE BOMBS FROM CONSTABLE

Some live bombs were recovered by the police at Saugor from the possession of a Muslim police constable who was recently transferred to Saugor from Jubbulpore. The suspect was arrested.

STOP PRESS

DEADLINE FOR KOREAN ELECTIONS

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, Oct. 17 (Reuter): The United States today tabled a resolution calling for elections in the respective Soviet and American Zones of Korea, under United Nations Supervision, not later than March 31, 1948, and the establishment of a National Government of Korea.

DOUBLE SET-BACK FOR SOVIET

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 17 (Reuter): The General Assembly's Economic Committee today rejected the Soviet proposal to allow non-self-governing territories to bypass colonial powers and apply direct to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for associate membership. India voted for the proposal which, altogether, had 13 votes in favour, 19 against and 14 abstentions.

The Economic Committee also rejected by 24 votes to 7 with 14 abstentions, the Soviet proposal to enlarge the Commission's membership by including the Middle Eastern countries.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Previous Closing	31.83
Today's Opening	31.82
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	31.96
Difference	+13

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining $35-1/8.
General Motors $59-7/8.
United States Steel Common £74-1/2
United States Steel Pref. unquoted.—(Reuter).

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Oct 17.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	464	0
Cotton Jarila March	468	0
Silver Bullion	154	0
Gold Forward	100	8
Sovereign	67	0

South African Test For U.N.O.

Mahatma Answers A.I.R. Questions On Racial Problem

NEW DELHI, October 17 (API):—Mahatma Gandhi said to-day that "if the United Nations fails to deal justly with the South African-Indian dispute, the U.N.O. will lose its prestige. I have no doubt that the U.N.O. can prosper only if it is just.

Mahatma Gandhi was replying to a series of questions put to him by a correspondent of the All-India Radio. Here are further questions and answers:—

FIGHT RACIAL INEQUALITY

Question: Racial inequality must be removed if there is to be peace in the world. What is your advice to those who agree with this but do nothing to fight the evil of racial inequality?

Answer: "Those who agree that racial inequality must be removed and yet do nothing to fight the evil are impotent. I cannot have anything to say to such people. After all the underdogs will have to earn their own salvation."

Question: What remedy do you propose for the elimination of racial prejudice and antagonism from the affairs of mankind?

Answer: "The solution is largely in India's hands. If everything is all all right in India internally she is likely to play an effective part in straightening up affairs."

Question: What message have you for our countrymen living in a distracted world?

Answer: "The spirit of India at its best should be exhibited by each one in his own person. Our shortcomings must be buried in India."

KELKAR'S ASHES IN CITY TODAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 17 (API): The ashes of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who died in Poona on Oct. 14, will be brought here tomorrow and will be kept in the Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. for public visitors to pay their respects. Later in the night the ashes will be taken to Prayag.

Iran Guards Her Soviet & Turkish Frontiers

Sequel To Renewed Russian Pressure To Complete Oil Agreement

TEHERAN, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The newspaper 'Eghdam' reported today that Persian troops had taken up defensive positions on the Russian and Turkish frontiers because of renewed pressure from the Soviet Union to complete the Russo-Persian oil agreement.

REPORT TO MAJLIS ON SUNDAY?

It has been officially stated that Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, will present a report on the oil negotiations to the Persian Parliament on Sunday but the morning newspapers doubted whether the report would go before the House then.

The Speaker has invited 12 members of Parliament including Saed Maraghenhi, an Opposition member from Azerbaijan, to a preliminary discussion tomorrow of Ghavam's report, it was learned today.

Maraghenhi, a former Premier, refused M. Kaftaratze, a special envoy from Generalissimo Stalin, a concession over Persian oil in 1944.

MARTIAL LAW AT TWO PLACES

Martial Law at two points near the Soviet frontier and "defensive" Persian troop moves were reported here today on the eve of an important statement on Russian oil which Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, is expected to make this week-end to the Majlis (Persian Parliament.)

The Persian Frontier Posts' Commander in the Darjoz and Mod Ahmed Ad Ad districts of North-East Persia, adjoining Russian territory, gave the order for Martial Law.

A secret session of the Persian Parliament yesterday discussed the dispute over the unratified agreement of April 5 last year under

(Continued on Page 7)

DEADLOCK IN KOREA TALKS

Soviet Demand Removal Of Seoul Police Chief

SEOUL, (MOREA), Oct. 17, (Reuter): Col.-Gen. T. F. Shtikov, head of the Soviet delegation to the joint Soviet-United States Commission in Korea, today demanded of Lt.-Gen. John Hodge, United States Commander in Southern Korea, the "immediate removal" of Chang Taik Sang, Police Chief of Seoul, for making an inimical attack" on the Soviet delegation to the Commission.

Talks in Seoul by the Americans and Russians on the Joint Commission to work out a Provisional Government for Korea have reached a deadlock.

CLASH AT DE GAULLE RALLY

PARIS, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Several people were injured when Communists and supporters, of General Charles of Gaulle's rally of the French people, clashed during a stormy meeting at a De Gaulle rally at Toulouse last night, it was reported here today.

During a debate between Gaullist speakers and a Communist party representative, who had been invited to state his views, the audience grew restive and frequently shouted down the speaker. Finally they invaded the platform and the microphones were torn down.

FIGHT THE COMMUNAL DEVIL
HINDU MUSLIM EK HO!

This land of ours, which is one of the ancient seats of civilisation and culture, is today witnessing unprecedented communal riots. It seems that people have forgotten their rich and colourful tradition, their great and proud heritage. From time immemorial this land has remained the home of one great nation, whatever might be the religion of the individuals. The great sons of our motherland have preached love, tolerance and friendship. Let us forget the mad path of civil strife and let us follow in the footsteps of our great ancestors and leaders. Let us not forget for a moment that this land belongs to each and every loyal citizen, whether he is a Muslim or a Hindu, a Parsee or a Sikh, a Jain or a Christian. We must live and work in full harmony with each other so that we can soon raise our beloved land to the height of glory and prosperity.

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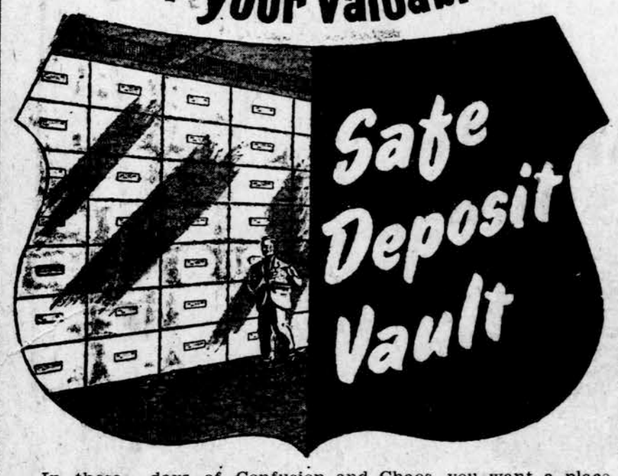

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The whole collection is on view between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. at 14, Powai Road off Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in writing to Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Government Auctioneers and Valuers 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to reach before 22nd October 1947. Offers should be accompanied with 25% deposit and should be kept open until 15th November, 1947. The sale is subject to a reserve price. The successful purchaser will have to pay the full amount together with sales tax within 15 days of completion of the sale and will have to take delivery before 1st December, 1947. The goods will remain at the risk of the purchaser after the completion of the sale.

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BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. Property of F. Butler, Esqr., and others, at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Mirror door steel almirah inside fire proof safe, Singer foot machine, Typewriter Godrej and other safe, large partition, ice box, cottage piano by Rose, dining, roll top, writing and dressing table, chairs, show case, Chesterfield, almirah, bed, hall carpets, Gramophone, etc. (S. Tayl T. 40213. EASTERN AUCTION CO

Right to use for one year from 1st December, 1947, for advertisement purposes the outer wall of Sunni Musalman Burial Ground, Queens Road will be Auctioned at 3 P.M. (S.T.) on the 3rd day of November, 1947, in the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. For particulars and conditions apply NAZIR, Juma Masjid, Bombay 2.

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TIMES TABLE-TENNIS

Khan And Patkar Extended

BOMBAY, Friday.

Quite a few games from the Men's singles event went into the third game this evening when matches in the third round of that event were decided in the Times Table Tournament. No particular surprise, however, was sprung in so far as the results were concerned. In the most keenly contested match of the evening K. S. Shankar prevailed over S. P. Dalvi, the final scores being 21-15 19-21 22-20.

In the Men's Doubles event, no match went into the fifth games and only two of the losing pairs managed to snatch game. Maskeri and Mehta surprised Khan and Patkar by bagging the first game but faded thereafter largely due to the consistent attack of Khan.

In the team championship, the first string of the Hindu Gymkhana went down to the Catholic Gymkhana by three games to one Dyer playing well won his Singles against Dalvi and in partnership with the left-handed Sayers accounted for Chaubal and Dalvi in straight games. The only match that the Gymkhana won was when Chaubal rallied from a 12-19 deficit in the second game to account for Sayers.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—THIRD ROUND

K N Shah beat S A Macklai 21-16 21-16; B A Laljee beat K Golwalla 21-15 21-15; K S Cooper beat T K Mahadeo 21-9 21-13; M Manajan beat U S Bangera 21-15 21-15; K H Mehta beat B B Samant 22-20 21-18; D M Irani beat R Ugranker 21-13 21-18; A I Jacob beat J N Dubash 22-20 21-19; P S Nilkanth beat V N Vaidya 21-13 21-11; K L Shanker beat S P Dalvi 21-15 19-21 22-20; R N Muthuswamy beat A S Amladi 21-19 21-19; V M Nadkarni beat G Sahadeo 21-12 19-21 21-11; D N Bhatkal beat S K Thakersey 21-14 21-15; B Abraham beat S L Shroff 22-20 12-21 21-14; K V G Krishna beat G N Uppani 20-22 21-15 21-13; R D Halady beat S D Wagh 21-16 19-21 21-18; F T Gorimar beat K R Davar 21-23 23-21 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND

K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat B B Samant and G Shahadeo 21-13 21-7 21-10; Y M Mahajan and U S Bangera beat I Swami and S Swami 21-11; 21-12 21-11; A A Munjee and R K Umrigar beat V V Prabhu and S Macklai 14-21 21-19 21-14 21-15; A H Khan and J S Patkar beat P M Muskeri and H K Mehta 19-21 21-17 21-14 21-18; K N S Narayanan and P S Varde beat R N Muthuswamy and P Kumar 21-15 21-16 21-14; K B Nagarkatti and D N Bhatkal beat P S Angle and R Kilachand 21-11 23-21 21-17; H M Khanchand and O Dyer beat A C Parikh and K C Merchant 21-5 21-13 21-8; N B Mistry and K S Cooper beat P K Chaubal and S N Motiwalla 21-16 21-15 21-19.

Team Championships for the Herbert Memorial Shield.

Catholic Gymkhana beat Hindu Gymkhana 3-1.

Dyer beat Dalvi 21-16 21-11.

Dyer and Sayers beat Chaubal and Dalvi 21-18 21-15.

Sayers lost to P K Chaubal 19-21 20-22; beat Dalvi 18-21 21-18 21-12.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME:

4 p.m. Second Round of Team Championships.

5-30 p.m Third Round of Mixed Doubles.

6-30 p.m. Fourth Round of Men's Singles.

JACKIE PATERSON GETS INJUNCTION ON BOXING BOARD

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuter): Jackie Paterson, Scottish boxer, was granted an injunction in court today restraining the British Boxing Board of Control from recognising or holding out any other person than himself as holder of the World, British and Empire Flyweight Boxing Championships. The Board was further restrained from authorising or recognising any contest for the three championships, in which Paterson is not a contestant.

It can be recalled that Paterson was deprived of the titles when he failed through illness to weigh-in for a proposed world title fight against Dado Marino in the summer. Subsequently, Marino and Rinty Monaghan of Ireland were matched for the world title and are meeting on October 10.

T. Gosling For Calcutta Turf Club

LONDON, Oct. 17. (Reuter): T. Gosling, 21-year-old Lanark, Scotland Jockey who has completed his apprenticeship with O. Bell, will leave for a winter engagement with the Calcutta Turf Club after riding Fairey Fulmar in the Cambridgeshire on October 29.

INDIA VS. WEST AUSTRALIA

Rain Bars Play Before Lunch

PERTH, Oct. 17 (Reuter): India commenced her first match of the tour against West Australia today. Amarnath won the toss and sent West Australia to bat.

A strong wind brought rain and a sharp shower an hour before play was due to begin. The wicket was however covered.

India's Captain, on winning the toss evidently thought that the wind might help his swing bowlers and as the wicket was slightly on the soft side he sent the home team in to bat.

As the players were taking the field another heavy shower came down and they had to return to the pavilion.

INDIA: Amarnath, Hazare, Amir Elahi, Irani, Sohoni, Phadkar, Rangnekar, Gul Mohamed, Mankad, Adhikari, Kishenchand and twelfth man Nayudu.

W. AUSTRALIA: Keith Carmody, Lawrence Bandy, A. Barras, Kenneth Cumming, Alan Edwards, Morgan Herbert, Gwen Kessey, Thomas Odwyer, Charles Puckett, George Robinson, David Watt and twelfth man Thomas Outridge.

Few hundreds were present as Indians took the field, the tourists had not reached the pitch when the heavy shower came down. It was so sudden that there was no chance of placing the cover over the pitch.

At 12-15 the two Captains inspected the pitch. There was a further shower and it was decided that there will be no play before lunch.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

After a further inspection, it was decided to commence play after lunch.

Amarnath opened the attack against Carmody and Edwards with Amarnath having a strong wind to assist his inswingers. Phadkar was at the slip with Hazare, Amir Elahi and Mankad on the leg side, Sohoni was at silly mid-on and Gul Mahomed at silly point.

The first score came when Carmody took a four to square leg from the last ball of the over.

Rain again stopped play with the score at 12 for no wicket. Carmody was 8 and Edwards 3 and extra 1.

WEST AUSTRALIA 28 FOR NO LOSS

PERTH (West Australia) Oct. 17 (Reuter): Rain again interfered with play but another session was held soon after. At close of play West Australia was 28 for no loss.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Amarnath	2	0	7 0
Phadkar	2	0	3 0
Mankad	2	0	11 0
Sohoni	1	0	5 0

Extras—1 bye, and 1 leg-bye.

Rain Foils Amarnath's Desire For Early Wickets

PERTH, Oct. 17 (Reuter): Amarnath's decision on winning the toss to send West Australia in to bat here today may react, adversely on the Indians. Little more than half-an-hours play was possible on the first day of this initial fixture and West Australia made 28 runs without loss. When the Indian Captain made his decision the wicket was soft and a high cross wind was blowing. Amarnath was probably actuated by a desire for early wickets but he was foiled by the rain. Practically throughout the few overs bowled, the ball was too wet for the bowlers to accomplish any purpose.

Indians showed a sporting spirit in taking the field a second time but by then the rain had seeped through the covers and a foothold was treacherous. The limited play afforded no chance of assessing the quality of the attack at Amarnath's disposal.

FURTHER RAIN FORECAST

Further rain is forecast and the coverings are quite inadequate to prevent additional seepage. Consequently, it is hopeless to predict the state of the wicket for a resumption tomorrow except that it will be patchy for its whole length as was the case so often when the M.C.C. tourists were here last season.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Islam Gymkhana's Splendid Lead Against Communal Sport

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Managing Committee of the Islam Gymkhana has thrown a veritable bomoshell on the unsuspecting public in regard to the Pentangular Cricket Tournament. In view of the present disturbed condition of the country, they have decided not to take part in this communal festival. Not only that they have set their face against all competitions based on communalism. They will not take any part in such engagements in future. Though it is very late in the day the decision is exceedingly welcome. Communal feelings being in a highly inflammable state it would be the height of folly to stage a competition of such a dangerous character.

A NATURAL DEATH

While the other Gymkhanas were still cogitating over the prospects, President Abu Jasdenwalla gave the lead. Then the Pentangular Committee had no other alternative than bow to the inevitable. Without the Muslims in the field, it would have been useless to run the show. So they resolved not to stage it this year. Does it mean that they wish to revive it next year? I hope not. It is very likely that the Committee left it to the Gymkhanas concerned to take necessary action in the matter. I don't see how the tournament can be held in the future with the Muslims out of it. Therefore it is practically certain that the competition has now died a natural death.

HEALTHY SUBSTITUTE NEEDED

We need not tarry to mourn the demise of the Carnival which has long outlived its usefulness. People with ancient ideas still cling to the belief very fondly that progress in the field of cricket can only be made through the Pentangular. Human intelligence and wisdom have grown so rusty in India — according to them at any rate, — that a better and healthier method of competition cannot be found. They believe that the communal Pentangular is the last word in the matter of attractive cricket. I hope they will live and learn better.

NOT ATTRACTIVE ENOUGH

I am extremely happy that the movement which I initiated against this form of sport as far back as 1929 has now bourne fruit at last. It is undoubtedly due to the change in our condition today. A free India cannot tolerate such stupid rivalries in the field of sport. She must move with the changing times. Otherwise she would perish.

I do not think that the rules of Bombay Cricket would allow the game to die of inanition. They have already decided to stage a festival tournament as they held last year. It means that they will pick out 55 players from the fields of Bombay and form five teams on non-communal basis. Although they would be well-balanced, I am afraid they would not be attractive enough from the public point of view.

TERRITORIAL OR LANGUAGE

There must be something attached to the teams which would rouse the enthusiasm of the fans. The names of the Presidents of the premier Gymkhanas would not increase their value in any way. The names of the respective skippers may be more alluring. Even then the teams would not command sufficient allegiance or support from the public.

Why not select the players on some territorial basis? Recently I found such compositions on the football field very much appreciated. If not on the wider scale of all-India, it may be restricted to our own province — say on the language basis. Either of these two will make rivalry exceedingly interesting.

Br. Supersonic Flight Test Fails

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The British bid to make an aircraft fly faster than sound—760 miles per hour at sea level—last week, has failed, it was learned here today.

In the first test, a small rocket-propelled Vickers robot aircraft equipped as a "flying laboratory" crashed into the sea 55 seconds after the launching.

Further trials along the Cornish coasts will continue, the Ministry officials added.

MAURITIUS LETTER

New Constitution Does Away With Racial Discrimination

(From our correspondent)

PORT LOUIS, September 18

The "DHANUSH", which has been allocated to the Pakistan Government, arrived in Port Louis on the 7th September for a week's visit. She was not in India on the 15th August, but at Mombasa, where she received instructions from Karachi to proceed to Mauritius. As you are aware, the 'DHANUSH' called here last year for a 3-day visit. Her officers and men, by their charming manners, had made a lot of friends in the island, and it was not without surprise that we heard that Captain Ladder had died in Bombay and that the officers like Barua, Reka Singh, Raghavan, Khanna and others had joined other ships.

The new commander is Captain Kilburn, an Irishman. With the exception of two British officers, all the others were Muslims. Among the ratings there was an equal number of Hindus and Muslims. They appeared to be living on good terms.

The Naval Entertainment Committee (an official organisation) gave a tea party to the officers and men of the 'DHANUSH' and some Hindus and Muslims offered a dinner to the Commander and the superior officers at the Town-Hall, in Port Louis. The Indian Traders Association and other Indian organizations also entertained them at dinners garden-parties, tea-parties, picnics, etc. On the eve of the departure of the "DHANUSH", the Commander and officers gave a tea-party on board.

Lieutenant Muzafar Hasan, in a press-note published on the 15th September—day on which the "DHANUSH" left for Bombay—thanked 'the citizens of Mauritius who had laid before the ship's company a terrific (sic) reception, etc."

When will a ship of the Dominion of India visit Mauritius?

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

The full text of the new Constitution of Mauritius, as revised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was released two days ago. The progressive group of Indians have at last won their case. 99.9% of their suggestions have been accepted by the Governor and approved by the Secretary of State. It may be recalled that the group first asked for the introduction of male adult suffrage, but when they felt that not only the France-Mauritians and a great part of the coloured population but also, as the Governor puts it, a few of the elderly or successful Indo-Mauritians who are content with things as they are" were against it, they proposed, as a compromise, that all men and women of 21 years of age who can, with his or her own hand, fill in his or her claimant's form in English, French, Hindi Tamil, Urdu, Gujerati, Chinese or in patois croole", should have a right to vote.

That suggestion, as I have already said, has been accepted.

It is hoped that 219 378 men and women will have the right to vote. So, the new Constitution puts an end to a privilege which the Whites of the Colony have been enjoying for nearly a century. The Governor, in his despatch to the Secretary of State, rightly points out that "it must be made clear now that the retention of a privileged position must no longer be secured by a constitutional instrument but by the conscious effort in the public interest of those who claim to lead in public life and, on the other hand, that the acquisition of political rights must normally be dependent on the ability to put forward claims thereto without assistance to others."

According to the old franchise, out of a total French, coloured, British and Chinese population of over 83,000, only 7,945 persons (or 9 per cent) possessed a vote. The percentage of literates in English or French characters is 49 and of these 18.3 per cent have a vote. The Indo-Mauritian adult population numbers 135,900 of these 4,344 (or 3.2 per cent) possessed a vote. 15 per cent are literate in English or French.

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Peace Mission To East Bengal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (A.P.I.): Mr. Habibullah Bahar, Minister, East Bengal Government and Secretary Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, leader, East Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party and Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are leaving for Dacca by air this afternoon on a peace mission. They will also visit Mymensingh and several other places in the Chittagong division.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER CLASHES

LAHORE, Oct. 16, (API): A press communique issued by the Information office, ministry for refugees, Lahore says:

"Refugees crossed the Indo-Pakistan border near Jahman village and fired on our patrolling troops with bren guns when the latter advanced to prevent them from cutting fodder.

"Our troops returned the fire. Some refugees hidden in fields attacked our advance scouts. Four refugees were killed, two escaped wounded.

"In another village near Raja Tal refugees fired at one of our patrols which returned the fire, killing one refugee and wounding three who escaped under cover of continuous oren gun fire for an hour"

TRANSIT CAMP FOR RAILWAYMEN FROM PAKISTAN

BOMBAY, Oct. 16, (API): A special transit camp for railway employees arriving in Bombay by sea, on transfer from Pakistan railways to Indian railways, has been opened at the Municipal Hospital, Dharavi, near King's Circle station on the G.I.P. Railway suburban section.

Special railway officers and staff, including welfare staff, have been detailed to make all arrangements in connection with the reception of transferees at the docks, and for their accommodation and welfare in the camp.

PROHIBITORY ORDER IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17. (UPI): The holding of all public meetings, the carrying of weapons, the shouting of provocative slogans, marching in military formations and assembly of five or more than five persons have been prohibited throughout Peshawar Tehsil including the Peshawar city and the Cantonment by the District Magistrate of Peshawar for a period of one week since yesterday.

The order does not apply to religious gatherings or funeral processions.

STABBING INCIDENT IN KANPUR

KANPUR Oct. 16. (API): A stray stabbing incident occurred near Kalpi Road in Sisamou area tonight. The victim who was a shop-keeper was attacked with a knife while he was entering the compound of the Halim Muslim Intermediate College. He was removed to hospital with two stab wounds. One person is reported to have been arrested in this connection.

DON'T BELIEVE IN FALSE STORIES

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech in reply to the address from the Hubli Municipal Borough, presented on Friday observed:

"The first two months of India's independence have seen some sad events, but we can only regard them as eddies on the surface of a great movement. They have been very grievous, it is true, but fundamentally I do not believe they affect India's destiny. For all that these disturbances must not be allowed to spread; this part of the country has been mercifully free from them so far. For this I pay tribute to the good sense of the people. But disturbances are highly infectious. One of the chief means by which the infection is spread is by rumour. Do not let yourselves be influenced by unreasonable stories too often originated by and spread by interested people. I am confident, however, that the courage and good sense of her people will see India through her present difficulties and onward to a great future. The essential thing is that all communities in India should give loyal service to the State to which they have the honour to belong.

"There is one point, which I know many people of this part of the Province are anxiously concerned about. I refer to the prospects of the establishment of a unified Province of the Karnatak in Southern India. It is a question, however, not for the Bombay Government but for the Government of India, a question of high policy involving the consideration of many factors. It is in the hands of the Constituent Assembly now and with them we must leave it.

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Qaiyum Says Hindus Need Not Migrate

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16. (API): "We do not want Hindus to go from this province but all those who are bent upon leaving this province will not be forced to stay here", said the Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan at his weekly press conference today.

The Premier said that the principle of mass migration agreed to by the two Governments of Pakistan and the Indian Dominion applied to the west and the east Punjab and did not apply to the Frontier province.

The Premier assured the Hindus who would decide to stay on in the Frontier province that they would not only be given adequate protection by the Frontier Government but would be helped to come back to their houses open their shops and resume normal business.

Dealing with the food situation, the Premier said: "Most of our food difficulties are mainly due to the scarcity of coal which is directly hindering our railway transport. Transport is not easily available to get the Frontier quota of food grain from other provinces where it is lying and secondly our foodgram procurement scheme is not effectively functioning."

PIRS URGE JINNAH TO MILITARISE PAKISTAN

Numerous Factories Should Be Started To Manufacture Arms And Ammunition

KARACHI, October 16. (A.P.I.): The following press-note has been issued by the Government House:—

Quaid-i-Azam recieved today a deputation of Pirs led by Pir Mohammad Hasan Sarhang. The deputationists placed the following suggestions for the consideration of Quaid-i-Azam and prayed for their effective and immediate implementation.

Strong measures should be adopted by the Pakistan government to save the honour, life and property and the religion of Musalmans of Hindustan who are being ruthlessly persecuted in every way.

Steps should forthwith be taken to give military training to all Musalmans of military age in Pakistan. Compulsory military service should at once be introduced in Pakistan provinces, as the Hindu government are doing in up; "Home Guards" should be started on a very wide scale; licences to keep arms should be freely granted to Muslims and arms and ammunition made easily available to them; the Great Mashaikh be exempted from arms licences as they were before, and be assisted in transforming their numerous followers into a body of trained men, who could in time of need serve Pakistan as a military force; and a number of factories should without delay be set up throughout the length and breadth of Pakistan to manufacture arms and ammunition.

A deputation consisting specially of important Mashaikh be sent to Afghanistan to bring the general mind of that country on the side of Pakistan.

The Muslim world should immediately be made conscious of what is happening to Musalmans in India. A conference representative of the Muslim States as well as the people be forthwith called at Karachi, and influential deputations be sent to Muslim countries to bring the Muslim world nearer to Pakistan.

THE HURS

Further, in order to re-claim the most martially-minded body of Hurs, the sons of the late Pir of Pagaro should be immediately called back to Pakistan and installed in the Gaddi. He should be kept under proper guardianship and receive Islamic education, for through him alone can the Hurs be called back to the right path.

A committee consisting of great Mashaikh, theologians and islamically minded men of western education be formed to draw up a constitution for Pakistan which should be imbued with the spirit of Islam and at the same time be modern in outlook, so that it could be placed before the Constituent Assembly for adoption.

In the administration of Pakistan, key posts should be scrupulously kept in the hands of dependable Muslim officers. No further delay should be tolerated in implementing this rule.

Elaborate steps should be taken to stop bribery in all its forms.

Prohibition should be introduced in Pakistan and brothels abolished immediately.

The deputationists assured Quaid-i-Azam that these suggestions were meant only to strengthen the defence of Muslims and were in no way directed against any community inhabiting Pakistan, because as long as they remained loyal to the State it was the bounden duty of Muslims to protect them with all the resources at their disposal and in accordance with Quaid-i-Azam's declaration at the session of the Constituent Assembly.

Quaid-i-Azam thanked the Pirs and assured them that the suggestions made by them would receive his most careful consideration.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN'S MESSAGE TO GANDHIJI

LAHORE, October 16, (API): The establishment of a joint machinery by the Dominion of Pakistan and India for the rehabilitation of refugees on both sides is understood to have been suggested to the Prime Minister of Pakistan by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a Congressman of Bombay who is on a peace mission to Lahore with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Jamnadas revealed that Mr. Liquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan had given him a message for Mahatma Gandhi welcoming the rehabilitation of Hindus in Pakistan.

The message states: "We want the rehabilitation of Hindus in Pakistan not merely with a view to the adoption of a similar policy by the Government of India for the safety of our Muslim minorities but because we consider that it is the intrinsic duty of our state to ensure peace and safety of life of all those whose rehabilitation we desire".

Locomotive Drivers In West Bengal

Employment Exchange Plans To Train New Hands

CALCUTTA Oct. 16.

The dearth of locomotive drivers and persons engaged in the maritime and riverine trades in West Bengal figured prominently in discussions at the fourth meeting of the Technical and Vocational Training Sub-Committee of the Regional Employment Exchange held in Calcutta on October 14.

The majority of maritime personnel—serangs, masters, tuskars, etc.—in Bengal happen to be Muslims hailing mostly from the districts of Chittagong Tipperah and Noakhali. Consequent upon the partition of the province a large number of them opted to serve in East Bengal. The Government of West Bengal, it is understood, is now badly in need of trained men to man their own water transport units. Some State Railways operating in the eastern part of the Indian Dominion are also reported to be on the lookout for trained locomotive drivers to fill the posts released by the transfer of many Muslim drivers to Pakistan.

The Sub-committee decided to draw up a scheme for training such personnel at an early date. In order to enlist the support and cooperation of trade and also to get the benefit of expert advice in the formulation of the scheme it was decided to convene a meeting of representatives of Port authorities, Railway, shipping concerns, engineering firms and the various Chambers of Commerce in West Bengal immediately after the Puja holidays.

Earlier, members of the Sub-committee were provided by the Regional Directorate with the latest figures of posting of demobbed Army personnel in various training centres in the province and the Committee expressed their satisfaction at the progress made by the Directorate.

"M. G." PRAISES BURMA PREMIER

Admires His Courage In Assuming Power

MANCHESTER, October 17. (Reuter): The "Manchester Guardian" today paid a warm tribute to Burmese Premier Thakin Nu—"a fresh and attractive figure on the Asiatic stage"—who was this morning meeting British Prime Minister Clement Attlee to sign the new Anglo-Burmese Treaty.

The 'Guardian' declared that unlike India, Burma was producing new and relatively young leaders. "No sooner were its political prospects overcast by the murder of Aung San than the gloom began to be dispelled by the personality of Thakin Nu his successor. His courage was shown in his accepting power without hesitation in the crisis when half the Burmese cabinet had been murdered.

"His skill and the respect in which he was held were shown in the way in which he rallied his associates and rapidly restored the country to quiet" the paper declared.

SLOVAK DEPUTIES LOSE PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY

PRAGUE Oct. 16, (Reuter): A plenary session of the Czechoslovak National Assembly today decided by a show of hands to lift the Parliamentary immunity of two Slovak deputies, Dr. Bugar and Dr. Kempny accused of complicity in an anti-State conspiracy.

Within an hour of the suspension of the two men's immunity, warrants had been issued for their arrest arrest.

MADURA TO BE TERMINUS OF AIR ROUTE

Ceylon Govt's. Test Flight To South India

MADURA, October 16 (API).—Madura is likely to be the terminus of an air route to be operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Ceylon Government.

Today Ceylon put on a non-scheduled service from Colombo to Madura via Trichinopoly one of its three Dakota aircrafts, the 21 seater plane "Sunneta Devi", which carried 18 passengers from Colombo to South India. Leaving Colombo at 7-30 this morning the plane landed here at 11.40 after halting at Kankasanturai (Ceylon) and Trichinopoly.

Dr D'Silva, one of the crew who travelled by the plane said that the Ceylon Government was contemplating the opening of a permanent air route linking up Colombo with the South Indian towns of Trichinopoly, Madura and possibly Tinnevelly and that today's flight was undertaken with a view to test that route.

The plane before leaving for Colombo flew to Tinnevelly where the pilot inspected the airfield constructed a few years ago.

CITY MUSLIMS' GOODWILL GESTURE

LEADERS OPINE AGAINST COW SLAUGHTER DURING "ID"

BOMBAY, October 17.—The present situation in Bombay and the recent appeal made by the Muslim editors of the city regarding cow sacrifice during the forthcoming "Id" were discussed by a number of leading Muslims who met at a party given by Dr. Khawaja A. Hamied, yesterday.

It was the unanimous opinion of all present that, having regard to the present situation in the country, Muslims of Bombay city and the province should abstain from cow sacrifice on the occasion of the 'Id' as a gesture of goodwill.

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. M. Y. Nurie, S. A. Brelvi Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", Ramzanal P. Ebrahim, Adam Adil, Zahid Shaukat Ali, Ayaz S. Peerbhoy, Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of the "Al-Hilal" Abidally Jafferbhoy, Yusuf S Peerbhoy, M. Harris, Editor of the "Ajmal" Weekly A. H. Ansari, editor, "Inquilab" A. Faridi of "Khilafat", M. Rashid, Shaikh Ali Bakza, Sadik, Editor, "Muslim Times" S. M. Jamil, Fitrat Hyder, Palgam, Abdul Kader Momin, Editor, "Millat," Nazir Bhatri of "Vatan", and M. K. Siddiki, Editor "Hamara Hindustan."

REFRAIN FROM COW-SLAUGHTER

An Appeal For Inter-Communal Peace And Goodwill

Mr. S. Kalbe Abbas, General Secretary, All-India Shia Conference writes:—

May I, in the name of the Holy Quran, appeal to my Muslim brethren to act upto its injunctions and like a true Muslim show and create a spirit of toleration among their Muslim brethren to restore peace and concord within their Dominions. May I also extend the same appeal to my Indian brethren in the name of Shanti, to desist from taking revenge upon the weak and unprotected, left at their mercy within the Dominion of the Indian Union? Does not this spirit of retaliation and revenge perpetuate the vicious circle of crimes leading to unending miseries?

To the members of my own Shia community, I have a more effective appeal to make, knowing as I do, that they are intuitionally and by religious breeding and tradition, a peace-loving minority. The Holy Martyr, Hussain, when a challenge was thrown to his life, sought for peace in any corner of the globe. The past history of Shias in India has fully demonstrated their creed of love of peace. Even where they were rulers or landlords, within their State or estate they have scrupulously avoided injury to the sentiments of those who abhor cow-slaughter.

As a result of much gesture of good will on the part of Shias, the relations between the Hindus and the Shias in all parts of India have, as a whole, been cordial and friendly, but during these days of indiscriminate butcherings, they cannot claim to have been shown any clemancy for their past goodwill and traditional cordial relations. They have, therefore, to implement their past traditions by fresh and practical actions of amity and concord.

PLEA FOR PEACEFUL CELEBRATION

As Dasehra and Idd are almost overlapping this year, I appeal to my Muslim brethren in general, to the Shias in particular, to abstain from cow-sacrifice on the occasion of Baqrid and to celebrate all their religious festivals in the most peaceful manner, although it may involve departure from some customary usages, which departure is generally unpalatable to those who are used to it, I am sure after the calm is restored in the tumultuous waters of India, their labour of love will be amply repaid by the sense of satisfaction that their community has contributed its humble mite towards maintaining India's independence.

U.S. Aid To Europe Must Come In Time

2 "Marshall Plan" Chiefs Warn Against Delay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Two European "Marshall Plan" Chiefs warned at a press conference here today that a "truly catastrophic" prospect lies ahead for Europe if adequate United States aid is not forthcoming in good time.

They were Sir Oliver Franks (Britain), Chairman of the 16-Nation Marshall Plan Committee and M. Herve Alphand (France), the Rapporteur General.

Sir Oliver said: "It is not just a matter of further lowering of the standard of living. It is a matter of the essentials of life not being there—of sufficient quantity not being obtainable so that life itself can go on."

The warning came while reports were circulating here that no special session of Congress will be held this year and the Marshall Plan proper is unlikely to get fully under way until the middle of 1948.

Spanish Socialists And Monarchists To Confer

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuter): Talks which may affect the whole future direction of Spanish opposition to the Franco regime are expected to take place shortly between Senor Indalecio Pristo Spanish Socialist leader now in London and Senor Gil Robles, leading Spanish Monarchist exile, due to arrive here soon.

Spanish Republican circles in London believed that Senor Pristo and Senor Robles might discuss the possibility of common action for the restoration of a democratic regime in Spain in what would be their first meeting since the eve of the Spanish Civil War.

British observers thought it likely that Senor Robles would be received by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin who had an interview with Senor Pristo last month.

After his talk with Mr. Bevin Senor Pristo made it clear to Reuter that his party would be prepared to cooperate with Anti-Franco Monarchists provided the choice of a democratic regime, whether republican or monarchist, was left to the Spanish people to decide in free elections.

REPARATIONS PROGRAMME CONDEMNED

HAMBURG, Oct. 16 (Reuter).—Both right and left-wing German political groups tonight condemned the Anglo-United States Reparations removals programme as "catastrophic" and "dangerous" according to D.P.D. the German News Agency in the British zone.

Industrialists, economists and Trade Union leaders in Hamburg, who had feared that the city would be "paralysed" by Allied reparations, said that the final Anglo-United States list published in Berlin today "might have been worse."

MAROONED U. S. SENATORS ARRIVE IN ATHENS

ATHENS, October 17. (Reuter): After being marooned in the Alexandropolis region of Eastern Thrace as a result of the blowing up of a railway bridge by Guerillas, two United States Congressmen returned to Athens last night.

They are representative Olin E. Teague (Democrat, Texas) and representative Donald I Jackson (Republican, California).

An attempt was made earlier in the day to rescue them by plane.

Both men are members of the Balkan Sub-Committee of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee and had on a fortnight's tour of the war-torn areas of Northern Greece.

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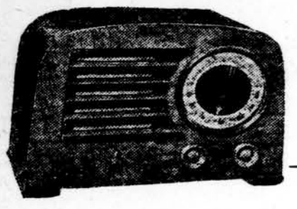

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Socialists Criticise Rent Control Bill

The Socialist Party (Bombay), in the course of a statement on the proposed Rent Control Bill says:

"The Socialist Party (Bombay) welcomes the provision of certain salutary clauses from the viewpoint of tenants, in the Rent Control Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislature by the Congress Government.

However, the most inequitable and the most unjust provision widening the scope of eviction of tenants deals a severe blow at the very objective of the Bill, namely to protect the interests of the tenants.

If hundreds and thousands of poor families of workers and particularly the most unfortunate members of the middle class in the society are thrown on the streets, where does the question of controlling rent in their case arise? With no alternative living accommodation being provided for by the Government, where are they to go? And why do those leaders at the helm of Congress Government choose to favour the class of Landlords, the significantly few rich men, probably only one in a thousand, to the detriment of the multitude of the poorer classes of society?

After all, where is the justice if the entire family of the poor tenant huddled up in a room or two is to be thrown on the streets only to provide a separate apartment for the landlord's son or daughter of over 21 years of age or each of the other members of the Hindu Joint Family which can be large enough to evict any members of families of the tenants? In these days of war-time conditions, when there is an acute shortage of housing accommodation, on what principles of equity can the landlords family members be allowed to enjoy the luxury of separate apartments, when their brothers of the poor classes have not been provided with alternative living accommodation by the Government? This one provision alone belies the claims of the Government to enact the law in the interests of the tenants of the poorer sections of the society in vast multitudes. We are, therefore, firmly of the opinion that this section must be fundamentally altered restricting his right of eviction of a tenant only if the premises are required (a) for his own use, he being without any permanent living accommodation or (b) for the use of any person for whose benefit the premises were held by him in trust.

Sec. 15 (2) purports to put a check on the landlords' right to evict a tenant under Sec. 15 (1) (h) by vesting in the Controller a discretionary power to judge as to whether the landlord or the tenant will have to undergo greater hardship. This is too vague a provision, which will not cure the disease of innumerable litigations and the consequent throwing out of hundreds and thousands of poor families on the streets so long as Sec. 15 (1) (h), which will be root cause of the disease remains in its present form on the Statute Book.

So long as new buildings are not built, the Government should make a searching enquiry into the housing problem, and should take recourse to the rationing of apartments as far as possible with a view to have an equitable distribution amongst all sections of the Society.

We are confident that the Congress Government will again respond favourably the public criticism against some of the most objectionable provisions of the Rent Control Bill and make suitable alterations therein in the light of the recommendations made above.

ASSAM'S SEVENTH MINISTER

SHILLONG, Oct. 17, (A. P. I.): Assam's seventh Minister Mr. Omeo Kumar Das took the oath of office at Government House today in the presence of all ministers. The portfolios have been re-allocated. The Departments of Labour, Publicity and Food Supply have been assigned to the new Minister.

SEED POTATO

Allocations of seed potatoes will be made from the Simla Hills Potato Crop to provinces and states in the Indian Union and it may also be possible to make some allotments of table potatoes. All Provincial and State Governments are hereby intimated that they should immediately communicate their firm demands for seed and table potatoes by telegram to the DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, Ambala Cantt. Quantities indented for should in no case exceed their allotments of last year. Representatives of the indenting provinces and states will be required to come and make local arrangements for payment, inspection, and despatch at a short notice

ISSUED BY

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
EAST PUNJAB.

Bombay Tenants' Demand For Rent Court

"Ban Syndicates Formed For Purchasing Buildings"

BOMBAY, Friday.

A strong criticism of certain sections and sub-sections of the proposed Bombay Rent Control Bill was made by Mr. V. G. Dalvi, President of the Bombay Tenants' Association today.

Mr. Dalvi who was addressing a Press Conference at the Social Service League Hall at Sandhurst Road said that certain sections of the Bill had given wide powers to the landlords while very little attention was paid to the interests of the tenants.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

With a view to improving the Bill in the interest of the tenants, Mr. Dalvi, on behalf of his Association made certain suggestions. He said:

It should be specifically provided that it shall be an offence for a landlord to harass his tenants by (i) cutting off or reducing the hours of electric supply, (ii) by tampering with the water connections and thereby reducing the water supply in any manner, (iii) by wilfully cancelling existing arrangements for removal of filth and generally encouraging insanitary and unhygienic surroundings to grow with a view to compel tenants to vacate, or (iv) by any threat of violence, through watchmen and generally terrorising the tenants with a view to compel them to vacate.

Section 15(h) in the proposed Bill should be deleted altogether and the following substituted in its place:

"(h) that the premises are reasonably and 'bonafide' required by the landlord either for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held".

In Sec. 15 (I) a proviso should be added to the effect that (a) demolition of substantial buildings shall not be permitted under any circumstances and no tenants shall be ejected for the purpose of such demolition; (b) before demolition of any buildings is permitted for rebuilding purposes the R.C. must be satisfied that the landlord has the material available for the rebuilding of the premises.

In Sec. 15(f), a proviso should be added as follows:—

"provided that the landlord shall not unreasonably, vindictively or with a view to make an illegal gain for himself refuse to give the said permission".

In Sec. 15(g), a proviso should be added:—

"provided that the service or employment has not been terminated by the landlord with a view to his obtaining possession of the said premises".

In Sec. 15(2), before the certificate is granted, the Controller should be satisfied not only with regard to clause (h) but also as regards clauses (f), (g) and (i).

Mr. Dalvi demanded that the Government should set up a special 'Rent Court' to deal with cases that will arise out of the Rent Act as the machinery proposed in the bill to deal with the cases was cumbersome.

Concluding, Mr. Dalvi also demanded that the Government should ban the practice of forming a syndicate to purchase buildings in the city now adopted by some refugees and black marketers. He said that members of these syndicates after purchasing the buildings harassed the tenants by asking them to vacate the premises as they wanted it for their own use.

OUR LONDON LETTER

INDIA THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Dr. Holmes Pays Glowing Tributes To Gandhiji: Story Of "Man From Riga"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON.—Silver-haired Dr. Holmes of United States, while in London, paid a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi when he addressed a meeting of Indian journalists in Shafi's Hotel, in London's glamorous Piccadilly, ranking the Mahatma with Jesus of Nazareth and St. Francis.

Dr. Holmes, a passionate believer in brotherhood of man, is on his way to India in the capacity of an unofficial envoy from the Land of Dollars. But it is not of dollars that he will talk to the people of India. He will talk to them of those things which have human, cultural and spiritual values, values of far greater importance and lasting interest than dollar.

Dr. Holmes, though an admirer of India for decades, has never set foot on Indian soil. The present will be his first visit to the country which he has loved as dearly as his own. He wants to understand India and her problems as he wants Indians to understand U.S.A. and her problems.

India is a country with centuries of history and culture. U.S.A. is a comparatively new country with practically no traditions. But there is something common between the history of the two countries. U.S.A. obtained her liberty by breaking away from the British Crown. India's struggle for freedom was directed against Britain. U.S.A. obtained liberty but fought for nearly twenty years, of which four years were spent in a bloody civil war, before she got union. India has got liberty. Unity still remains to be won. The happenings in India are, indeed, tragic, but Dr. Holmes sees no reason for despair. Things will straighten out. Gandhiji, who worked the miracle of India's liberty, could be trusted to work the miracle of Indian Unity.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN INDIA

Dr. Holmes, whose visit to India has been sponsored by Wattumal Fund., will explain his country to Indians. He has been told that a feeling of hostility towards America exists in certain sections of the Indian population. People may be friends of the Soviet Union, but that fact does not mean they should necessarily be hostile to U.S.A. Dr. Holmes himself is a friend of Russia. But that does not mean that he must endorse all actions of the Soviet Government. Dr. Holmes said he was passionately devoted to his country. But his love of his country did not prevent him from criticising his country. This philosopher of love is unable to understand hostilities or hatreds that sweep mankind. But he believes in progress and feels the present odd happenings are the birth-pangs of a better world.

A couple of decades ago, Dr. Holmes explained, very few Americans knew anything about India. Then there arrived a man in U.S.A. His name was Lajpat Rai. He came and talked of Indian freedom. His flaming oratory moved many Americans and interest in India was aroused. Then appeared on the horizon that great man, who by his non-violence, attracted the world towards India and himself like a divine magnet. Gandhiji personified and dramatised in himself the struggle of his people. American interest was intensified and today U.S.A. press gives priority to happenings in India. Unlike, the British press, the American press gave the story of Mahatma's recent fast in every detail and several columns were devoted to that historic event. Gandhiji, said Dr. Holmes, was the greatest man of modern times and supreme human being of all time.

TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, who greeted Dr. Holmes on behalf of the the journalists, told the honoured guest that he should not be misled by reports in the British press about what was happening in India. He would be free to see whatever he liked in India and say anything he liked. All this talk of censorship was pure moonshine. Those who were parading themselves as champions of freedom today appeared to have short memories. They seemed to have forgotten the role some of them played during India's struggle for freedom in 1939-45. Then they justified censorship of news and views. They even supported the British Government's action in suppressing newspapers in India. It had been said that even during the war the British press was not subjected to censorship. That might be technically true. But there were several hedges in the shape of Defence' Notices. The Editors had to take note of these Regulations in producing their papers. Mr. Herbert Morrison, then Home Member, warned at least three London newspapers to behave themselves on pain of prosecution and suppression. And two papers were actually supressed for a year. No newspaper was allowed to leave the country without first being examined by the censor. All press messages leaving the country were scrutinised by the censor. Foreign correspondents accepted these restrictions. But British journalists in India were raising a hue and cry even when there was no censorship. The Government in India asked nothing of these journalists but to exercise restraint at this critical moment in India's history.

CONCOCTING NEWS"

Mr. Kabadi referred to the activities of the 'Man from Riga" during the Russian Revolution. This man sitting in Riga in Latvia covered happenings inside the Soviet Union. He was afraid "The Man of Riga" had reappeared in India sitting in Delhi covering happenings even in remote villages. Dr. Holmes was not going to play the role of the 'Man of Riga." He knew how to assess the truth. Mr. Kabadi had no doubt that the whole world would feel indebted to Dr. Holmes when he published his report on India.

Insufficiency Of Assam's Revenue

Bardoloi Pleads For Generous Financial Policy

SHILLONG, October 16. (A.P.I.): The immediate need on the part of the Indian Dominion Government for adopting a generous attitude so far as it related to the legitimate demands of Assam when general readjustment of financial distribution between the centre and the provinces was taken up was stressed by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Premier of Assam while addressing the journalists today.

The Premier said that Assam was unjustly treated by the centre so long that it had retarded the progress of the province. He hoped this "inequitous distribution" would no longer persist. The province of Assam according to him is at present contributing less than ten crores of rupees from her resources and in return getting a subvention of thirty lakhs of rupees since 1937 and this amount, Mr. Bardoloi said, did not even satisfy the then static financial position of the province resulting in continuous deficits in budgetary arrangements. The result was that "although in name Assam is a Governor's province, it has not the finance for running it even as a Chief Commissioner's province."

The Premier said that the province needed not only enough money to wipe out its running deficit, but also commitments which it has to make for fulfilment of her development schemes. "It is quite clear that unless Assam's revenue which will only be 4.2 crores of rupees after the separation of Sylhet is trebled, all their projects will remain in papers only", he said.

The Premier thought that there should be no difficulty for the present Dominion Government which must work through the provinces for the benefit of the people in their charge to find this money by allotting adequate share of export and excise duties and other sources of revenue which was derived from Assam.

He told the journalists present that their information that the Finance Minister of the Dominion Government had already assured them that pending determination of a fresh financial policy between the provinces and the centre by the Constituent Assembly he would try to meet out a fair deal to Assam.

B.B.C. To Broadcast Royal Wedding Service

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The whole of the wedding service of Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten at Westminster Abbey on Thursday, November 20, will be broadcast by the B. B. C.

A B. B. C. commentator inside the Abbey will describe various parts of the service and other parts will be broadcast direct.

Service at the wedding will form part of a non-stop two-hour broadcast from 10 a.m. GMT (3-30 p.m. I. S. T.), and portions of the programme will most likely be relayed to the Empire, the United States and other countries.

Britain's Lord Privy Seal For Delhi

KARACHI, Oct. 17, (A. P. I.): Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of Commonwealth Relations in His Majesty's Government accompanied by Lady Addison and party arrived from Colombo in Karachi at 4-30 p.m. today.

He will fly to New Delhi tomorrow morning.

He is expected to return to Karachi on Monday, October 20, and will stay here as the guest of the Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

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At 10-30 a.m.
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"VALLEY OF DECISION"
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Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 9-30 p.m.
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KRISHNARJUN YUDHHA
PRITHVIRAJ, SHOBHANA SAMARTH
Tomorrow Sun. Morn. at 10 a.m.
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Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith

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Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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There's that man again!
EDDIE CANTOR
in Samuel Goldwyn's Dazzling Musical Spectacle
"KID MILLIONS"
With Ann Sothern' George Murphy
It's a show in a million. See it and be Happy!
TUESDAY to THURSDAY!
LAUREL AND HARDY in
"PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES"
—and—
"BEAU HUNKS"
Tomorrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.
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With OTTO KRUGER

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Today, Tomorrow & Monday!
THE PRINCE OF JOKERS
BOB HOPE
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"Monsieur Beaucaire"
TUES., WED. & THURS
Winner of 4 Academy Awards
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In Technicolor, with
Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney

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THE UNFORGETTABLE LOVE STORY OF
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CORNEL WILDE
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SUNDAY MORNING AT 10
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HUMPHREY BOGART
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Exciting, Fast-Moving Melodrama

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Starring
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4th WEEK AT
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
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MEMORABLE DRAMA
OF MAHARASHTRA'S DEVDASI!
MANGAL'S Marathi Musical
Jai Malhar
LALITA PAWAR, SUMATI GUPTE, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
7th HOUSE-FULL WEEK!
MAJESTIC
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sat. Sun. Fri. 1 p.m.
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KANAN'S VOICE IS TRULY GOLDEN!
IN WAKE OF M.P.'s "JAWAB"
KANAN WINS
THE HEART of the CITY' in
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With—CHHABI BISHWAS, PARESH BANNERJEE, SANDHYA RANI and others
Drawing Capacity Houses at
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Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m. Sun. and Holidays at 1-15 p.m.
Advance Booking:— 10 to 11-30 4-30 to 6 p.m.
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10th WEEK!
DIN PICTURES' Musical
JAGBITI
SURAIYA, SADIQ ALI, SULOCHANA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. 1 p.m.
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CITY LIGHT
Matunga (B.B.)
Daily: 1-15, 4, 6-45, & 9-30 p.m.
Prabhat's Picture
LAKHARANI
DURGA KHOTE, MONICA DESAI, SAPRU
Sunday Morn. 9-30 a.m.
"DAIVA NIDHI' (Tamil)

5th WEEK OF CROWDS! Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
SHIKARPURI
Starring, SHAMIM,
A. Shah, Kamal Zamindar
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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 4, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 3, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 15, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-34 a.m., Sunset 6-15 p.m.
Hightide: 02-23, 13-57 Lowtide: 08-12, 20-02.

To-day's Engagements

DADAR MATUNGA, TENANTS' ASSOCIATION: Public Meeting at 6.30 p.m. today at Poddar College Matunga, to protest against RENT CONTROL BILL. Sjt. R. K. Prabhu will preside."

RADICAL STUDENTS UNION: General Body Meeting at 5 p.m. today at Parekh Street to plan for the ensuing Bombay Presidential Radical Students Conference.

TANKAR MANDAL: Prof. R. S. Bhagwat will give a talk on the Study Of Divine Wisdom by Modern Methods, with the help of magic lantern to-day at 7 p.m. at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION: Dr. S. B. Hudlikar, will deliver a lecture on "Minerals" at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Opp. Charni Road Railway Station, today at 5 p.m.

BEST WORKERS' UNION: "General meeting at 9 p.m. today at the Azad Maidan."

BOMBAY KERALA MAHILA SAMAJ: Lady Rama Rao will speak on the "Organisation Of The All India Women's Conference" at Khalsa College at 4-30 p.m. today.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Principal M. V. Donde, will speak on "Hindustan Scouts in a Free India" at 5-30 p.m. today at the New Era School Hall, Hughes Road.

"BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA": Lecture by Mr. P. R. Srinivas Rao, B.E. on "His experiences in England" at the N.K.E.S. School Hall near King's Circle Station at 5 p. m. today.

NUTAN BAL SHIKSHAN SANGH: General meeting today at 4 p.m. (ST), at Bhagini Samaj T. N. Malvi Bal Mandir, Mathew Road, Girgaon.

TEA PARTY TO DR. B. C. DASGUPTA: At Taj Mahal Hotel at 5 p.m. (ST), today.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES: The Hindustani Classes on every Sunday will be conducted in the afternoon (2 p.m. — 4 p.m.) from Sunday tomorrow Bhuleshwar Central School.

F. S. U.: Soviet Film "NAZIRUDIN IN BOKHARA" in Hindi will be screened tomorrow (Sunday) at Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar at 10 a.m. Tickets can be had from the F S U. Offices in advance or at the theatre on the day of the show.

FOOD ADVISER TO INDIAN AMBASSADOR

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. S. T. Raja, Food Adviser Designate to the Indian Ambassador at Washington left by air today for the U.S.A.

He was seen off at the Santa Cruz aerodrome by the Regional Food Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay and other officials.

Dadar-Matunga Exhibition And Fete

A Industrial Exhibition and Fete, from 30th inst., to 16th Nov. (both days inclusive) will be held on the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana grounds. Limited number of stalls have been assigned for display of exhibits. Three cash prizes of Rs. 200, 100 and 50 will be awarded to the three stalls for their best exterior decoration and artistic display f articles which should be maintained till the duration of the Exhibition. Particulars from the office at Dadar Parsi Colony Gym. 93, Vincent Road, Dadar.

Two More Dead In Train Accident

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two of the men injured in a train accident at Masjid Station, Bombay yesterday died in J. J. Hospital, thus bringing the total of dead to four.

All the four have been identified They are: Raymond Brune Pereira (19), a resident of Cambata Lane, Byculla; Ebrahim Abdul Razak Kazi (22) of Byculla Police lines; Nalyanhni Ensu George (25), a clerk in the Torpedo Department, Royal Indian Navy, and Vishnu Daji Rane (35) a peon in the Reserve Bank of India.

Amarnath Diwanchand Marwa, a refugee living in Kolwada Refugee Camp, who was also knocked down by a train at King's Circle died in J. J. Hospital yesterday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, Oct. 18.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ramesh Prem (Vichitra Been Recital) 8-45 Sham Devre (Abhang) 9-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Kolhapur) (Todi) 12-0 p.m. Nabhovanichya Parisarat A variety programme in Marathi 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Madhur Geeten 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 S. C. R. Bhatt (Vocal) 4-50 Sardar Mansoor (Thumri) 5-0 Ramesh Prem (Vichitra Been Recital) 5-15 Bahuroopi A programme in Gujarati of special interest to children 5-45 Topics 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sardar Mansoor (Ghazal) 6-30 Master Dinanath (Vocal) 7-0 Sham Devre (Marwa) 7-15 Ramesh Prem (Vichitra Been Recital) 7-45 Filmi Gane 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Gayan 8-45 For the Universities Anatomy of Laughter Talk in English 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 S. C R. Bhatt (Vocal) 10-10 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Chayanat).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Geet Ane Garba 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. 8-0 Master Dinanath (Bhajan) 8-15 Bhavgeeten 9-0 S. C. R. Bhatt (Vocal) 9-30 Master Dinanath (Gazal).

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 19-10-47: Scattered light falls of rain may occur in the Bombay Karnatak, south Desh south Mawal, the Hyderabad Karnatak central Hyderabad and Telungana

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS: No large change.

Mr. H. S. Datar, M.Sc., of Associated Research Laboratories, Bombay, left by air for America recently for research studies in Dyes and Chemicals

Need For Pre-War Level Of Taxation

Ratanchand Hirachand's Plea To Government

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, Chairman, of the Engineering Association of India speaking at the quarterly general meeting of the association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday appealed to the Government to bring down the level of taxation to the pre-war standard as early as possible, if not immediately.

Drawing attention to the recent announcement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, New Delhi, to the effect that the Government policy was not to crush the private enterprise he said, "This may create a little more confidence among the people, but I must say that it is not quite enough to make this statement aimed at fostering private enterprise by putting a heavier burden of taxation as the time goes by. Even the present scale of taxation will not create much enthusiasm in the investing public or among the people who would risk their stake in an enterprise which is being attacked by the taxation on one side and by the Trade Unionism on the other. The Industry in India is like a child which requires thorough nursing.

"The Engineering Industries particularly are very backward on account of high technique and scarcity of scientific staff. In foreign countries these industries have attained the zenith of prosperity and are in a position to put down the engineering concerns in this country of any magnitude by competition and superior goods which they are in a position to put up in the world market".

"If we consider the engineering problems in this light, one can see that the investing capacity of the Government has got ample scope to start dams and Hydro-electric works under the Government control and ownership with double benefits to the Industry and Agriculture. The manufacture of machinery and spare parts of tractors and automobiles ought to be speeded up by giving first priority to enable the industry to supply the country's needs of light and heavy machinery".

Mr. Ratanchand, in conclusion, pleaded that the management should have adequate powers to control the internal affairs including methods of workers on the side of production and general discipline.

PROTEST AGAINST RENT BILL

SOCIALISTS' PROCESSION TOMORROW

A procession will be taken out under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) tomorrow Sunday, at 4 p.m. from the Azad Maidan corner at Dhobi Talao to protest against the objectionable clauses of the Rent Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The procession will pass through the following route and terminate at the Chaupatty Sands:—

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, Dadisheth Agiari Lane, Kabutarkhana, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Chaupatty.

The tenants in the city are requested to muster strong at the Azad Maidan corner at Dhobi Talao at 4 p.m. sharp and join the procession in large numbers.

"TRANS-ASIATIC SHIPPING COMPANY"

BOMBAY, Friday.

Rustom Bomanji Soonawala and Eknath Sitaram Naik, two city businessmen have started a "Trans-Asiatic Shipping Company", with a view to cater to the pressing shipping needs of the country".

The inaugural ceremony was held this evening at the Mongini Restaurant.

Suicide Verdict On Policeman's Wife

BOMBAY, Friday.

An inquest was held at the Bombay Coroner's Court today on the body of Mrs. Fazaljan, 25-year-old wife of Phirozkhan, a constable attached to the City Police, who was found dead in her room in Police Lines at Wadi Bunder yesterday.

Phirozkhan told the Coroner that his wife was not well and since last two days she was suffering from mental aberration. He had decided to send her to his native place in the Punjab. On Wednesday night they took meals together and after some time the witness left his room to go to his duty leaving his wife alone. Next day morning when he went to his place he found his wife was hanging by the neck. He said that he did not suspect any foul play.

After the Police officer's evidence, who investigated the case, the Jury returned a verdict of suicide, unanimously.

How "Ramdas" Sank

Chief Officer Narrates Incidents Before Ship Capsized

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Marine Court of Enquiry, appointed by the Government of India to go into the causes of the loss of s.s. "Ramdas", at its resumed sitting today, questioned the ship's Chief Officer regarding the discrepancy in the readings of the two telegraphs, and about the behaviour of the crew at the time of the crisis.

The Chief Officer, Mr. Adambhai Suleiman was unable to throw light on the discrepancy.

He did attempt to persuade the passengers crowding together not to get panicky and shouted at them to get back on the Starboard side of the ship, but he was not obeyed. He distributed some life jackets among the passengers. While the ship sank, he himself had a jacket on.

Adambhai Suleiman stated that he had given the correct order on the telegraph in obedience to the Captain's directions, which was "slow-ahead" for both the engines. What happened later he did not know as he went down to the decks, and was unable to explain the discrepancy in the engine room indicator which was pointed out by George Dean, who had made an underwater survey of the wreck.

The Chief Officer maintained that the discrepancy between the two telegraphs could have been caused by some object coming in contact with the telegraph handle, or the force of the current and water could have moved it from its position.

THE DISCREPANCY

When the Court met this morning, the Counsel for the Master of the ship, brought to the notice of the President of the Court a slight mistake which the Captain had made in his evidence last time. The Master had stated that the maximum draft of the ship was 8 feet 9 inches but it was not that of the D.I. Sub-division which was 8 feet 1 inch.

The Counsel stated that the Master had based this figure on the plan of 1936, and the real figure was something different and would be produced later Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the President of the Court, while taking note of the fact remarked that if the figure of 8 feet 1 inch stood, then the ship was overloaded. He, however, gave the option to the Counsel to prove that the figure was wrong.

CHANGE IN WEATHER

While being examined by Mr. Petigara, the Public Prosecutor, the ship's Chief Officer, stated that after finishing his duties of looking after the passengers' accommodation on the decks, he joined the Master on the bridge at about 8-20 a.m. The ship was then near Sunk Rock Light House. He had observed the course of the ship and it was about one and a half miles abeam of it, and was going full steam. While nearing the South Karanjia Buoy the Master of s.s. "Ramdas" spoke of a change in the weather. This was when the ship was 3/4 of a mile from the Buoy.

"The Captain asked my advice as to what we should do. He said that the weather conditions were stronger than yesterday and added that if the weather worsened, it would be necessary to turn the ship round and return to Bombay".

The Chief Officer, proceeding, said that at that time the weather conditions were that of usual monsoon. "I did not notice the conditions to be worse than usual monsoon, but I have not got as much experience as the Master. The visibility then was poor and the coast at Bombay and Rewas was slightly visible".

ORDER TO SLOW DOWN

The ship was then rolling more than before. When it was just near the South Karanjia Buoy, the deck-serang came upon the bridge and informed the Master that water was being shipped, but did not say from where. The Captain ordered the Chief Officer to slow down, and the latter signalled the telegraph "slow-ahead" and informed the Captain that he had carried out the order. The engine room pointer signalled compliance of the order. The Chief Officer then took his bearings and informed the Captain. It was then that the Captain asked him and the second officer to go down and see that the passengers did not move about the ship and also to ascertain from where the water was entering the ship. He noticed as he was getting down that passengers from the lower main deck were coming up on the upper deck in twos and threes.

BEGINNING OF THE END

A swell broke over the starboard side, causing the passengers to rush to port side. Their luggage was also washed across, and they were screaming. He shouted at them to stick up to their places, but he was not obeyed. They continued to climb upstairs. He kept on pushing some passengers back to the starboard side. There was pronounced list which was never righted. Furniture and crockery were falling over the starboard side.

HANDED OVER LIFE JACKETS

When water entered the gunwhale he realised that the ship was sinking and then blew his whistle. He handed over life jackets to at least 25 to 30 passengers. If all the crew had joined him in distributing the jacket it would have taken at least 15 to 20 minutes to complete the task. At the time the ship sank, he had a life jacket on. He was at the keel when the ship capsized.

Adambhai Suleiman walked along the starboard side of the hull until he reached the bow. "I then dived clear of the ship and swam to a raft, reaching it in about 3 to 4 minutes. 18 passengers, an officer and 6 members of the crew were clinging to the raft. The Captain was the only person who was picked up by the raft". We did not move the raft to the Captain, but he suddenly 'popped up' from under water and we took him on the raft", the Chief Officer said.

Adambhai Suleiman was aware of the L.S.A. regulations. He had not studied questions of stability of the ship, as it was not part of his course for the certificate. He had not made any entry in the log book after he cast off at 8.05 a.m.

The L.S.A. regulations provided a life jacket for each passenger, and in addition at least 10 rafts, 2 life boats, and 12 life buoys on the ship.

"The life saving apparatus was sufficient to save 1374 persons but we saved only 232", the Chief Officer said.

Mr. Vimadalal, Counsel for the Company had just begun his cross-exami pany had just begun his cross-examination when the court rose for the day to meet again on Tuesday morning.

Hunt For Arms In City: Nothing Found

BOMBAY, Friday.

With a view to unearth arms and ammunition suspected to have been hidden the whole city was combed by the police for over eight hours beginning from 4 o'clock this morning. From Colaba to Mahim hundreds of places including some places of worship were raided. It is gathered that so far nothing incriminating is found. The raids still continue.

6 Months R. I. For Possession Of Live Cartridges

BOMBAY, Friday.

For being in possession of 10 live revolver cartridges, a dagger and 2 lbs and 8 tolas of opium without a license Yeshwant Baput Jethe and his mother Gangoo were arrested by Inspector Edwards of Excise Department and placed before Mr M. Nasrullah, at the Mazagaon Police Court. It was alleged that Inspector Edwards raided Ebrahim Building at Grant Road and found the above mentined articles in the room of the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six weeks further imprisonment. The mother of the accused being blind was acquitted.

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ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 17, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 17th Oct. 1947:—

Ahmedabad 95 70 0 22.3 minus 5.9, Ahmednagar 89 68 0 25.7 plus 6.1, Allahabad 93 66 0 33.1 minus 4.5, Aurangabad 91 69 0 25.7 plus 1.3, Bangalore 83 67 0.4 26.4 plus 3.8, Baroda 94 63 0 27.7 nil, Belgaum 85 67 T 35.0 minus 7.7, Benares 93 68 0 26.2 minus 11.1, Bhuj 93 67 0 9.1 minus 3.5, BOMBAY 93 77 0 73.6 plus 5.0, Colombo 83 16 0 1.0 37.1 plus 3.4, Delhi 92 68 0 16.4 minus 4.0, Gorakhpur 92 70 0 44.6 plus 1.5, Hyderabad 89 71 1.5 33.6 plus 10.1, Karachi 95 73 0 2.0 minus 4.0, Madras 89 76 0.1 21.2 plus 1.4, Mahabaleshwar 77 62 0 205.1 minus 49.3, Mangalore 83 76 0 121.1 plus 6.5, Marmagoa nil 76 0 104.6 plus 11.5, Nagpur 91 62 0 37.3 nil, Negapatam 86 78 0 9.7 minus 2.7, Palghat 87 75 1.7 63.6 nil, Patna 93 72 0 40.1 minus 2.0, Poona 91 69 0 21.1 minus 0.8, Sholapur 93 73 0 26.3 plus 3.9, Simla 65 48 0 39.3 minus 7.6, Surat 97 73 0 30.7 minus 9.4, Trivandrum 85 75 0 42.2 plus 7.0.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN SOUTH BOMBAY DECCAN.

POONA, Oct. 17, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Friday, the 17th Oct. 1947:—

Well distributed light to moderate thunder-rain has fallen in the Peninsula south of Lat. 17 degrees North. A few showers have also occurred in Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 18TH EVENING:—Fairly widespread thundershowers will occur in the Madras Presidency Hyderabad, Mysore and the South Bombay Deccan. A few showers are also likely in Assam, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the West Central Provinces, the North Bombay Deccan and the Konkan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Injustice thrives on the indifference of the people. The bad employer, the unjust law, the corrupt leader and the false teacher thrive because they have never been challenged.
—RADHAKRISHNAN

The Bombay Chronicle

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Bihar, has appealed to the workers of Jamshedpur to step up production in the interest of the country which needed more of everything at this stage in order to increase the standard of living of the people, and thus to achieve economic freedom as the logical sequel to political freedom. There is no doubt that now as much as during the war years strikes should be avoided as far as possible in the interests of the workers themselves as also of the public in general. But perfect industrial peace is possible only if the workers are fairly treated by the employers. In fact, however, comparatively few employers do justice to their workers and the latter, failing to get justice through negotiations, resort to strike as their last chance. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay Minister for Labour, had evidently reason to remark, at the Provincial Labour Advisory Board, about employers: "Sometimes they have spurned suggestions of proved worth calculated to improve their relations with the workers and to secure better efficiency and output. They are found every now and then to raise psychological barriers between themselves and the workers by meaningless pinpricks and by disregard of the human needs and feelings of workers." It can, of course, be contended that sometimes workers have been exploited by misguided Labour leaders. But Mr. Nanda rightly observes that "it would be a wholly one-sided view of the situation if we attribute all our economic ills to the stubbornness of the workers and the destructive activities of some of their leaders."

In these circumstances strikes can be avoided and production increased, not by any one-sided action but by equitable State control over both employers and employees. Mr. Nanda has shown how often the employers have failed to arrange their productive resources to the best advantage and how "on account of their greed, selfishness and short-sightedness, the interests of the community have suffered." In normal times it may be expedient for the State to allow considerable latitude to Capital and Labour to settle for themselves their differences. But at present, when more production is as urgently needed as during the war years, it will be dangerous to let things drift. More control by the State over Capital and Labour alike is absolutely necessary. Businessmen justly expect Government to give due protection to industries. It is but fair that the protection should be subject to such control as may be necessary to ensure industrial peace. In what way precisely the control is to be exercised can be best settled at a joint conference of the representatives of Government, employers and workers.

Though Government control is indispensable in the last analysis, it is not advisable for Government to intervene too often or too early. Non-official or semi-official agencies should be constituted to settle disputes as far as possible by agreement. But if this natural remedy is to be effective, workers need to be better educated about their responsibilities as well as rights and also about sound trade union methods. Timely propaganda will often be necessary to prevent workers being hustled into a grave situation by misguided leaders. The radio and the press should be systematically utilised for this purpose. Finally, inasmuch as an illiterate worker is more easily exploited by unscrupulous leaders than a literate one, Government, employers and the public should co-operate in an intensive programme to spread literacy among workers.

Grow More Oilseeds

The constitution of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee is a tardy recognition of the importance of this commodity both as food and for other purposes. Inaugurating the Committee at Delhi on Thursday, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Minister, justly emphasised the importance of oilseeds in the subsistence economy of the country as second only to that of food grains. He pointed out that not only do oilseeds supply an essential requirement in the nutrition of men and cattle, but they are also an important source of plant food in this country, fifteen thousand tons of oilcake being needed every month for use as fertilizers. Oilseeds can also be used for various industrial purposes, though at present their value as food is of supreme importance. It is no wonder, therefore, that the demand for oilseeds all over the world has far exceeded its supply and that, according to Mr. Bhabha, the present acute international shortages of oils and fats are likely to last for at least two more years. So far as those oilseeds are concerned which are generally used as food, their supply is inadequate to the demand in India, though India leads the world in the production of groundnuts. The problem, therefore, is how best to increase the acreage under oilseeds and their yield per acre without prejudice to the increased production of food grains. This may demand considerable research in methods of preventing or controlling pests and of securing improved varieties of seeds. But such research will amply repay its cost, quite apart from the scientific value of every well-directed research. The newly formed Committee, consisting of representatives of growers, traders, industrialists and Government can do much generally for the production of more and better oilseeds.

The Commerce Member gave a timely warning to the Committee when he said: "It should be your earnest endeavour to ensure that India can hold her predominant position in world trade and also establish her rightful position in the world industry of oils and fats. Some of you may have already read in the papers about the recent formation of a semi-government corporation for raising groundnuts and other oilseeds in East Africa, and unless we are watchful of our interests, we shall run the risk of losing our present strong position in world trade and commerce." Quite welcome is the increased production of oilseeds in other parts of India to meet the world shortage, particularly of seeds used as food. But India has to take care that owing to inadequate research or State help her position does not deteriorate in consequence of more severe competition.

Lokur Plan

The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been one of the more fundamental demands of Indian nationalism for decades. Any system of administration in which the prosecutor, judge and the executioner are combined in one person or authority is a violation of civilised notions of government. In practice it has meant abject denial of justice in political cases in India. It often results in tyranny and the whole Executive Government tends to become irresponsible. Fully conscious of the galling nature of such a system, the Government of Bombay appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. S. Lokur, former judge of the Bombay High Court. The Committee has now completed its labours. Its recommendations formulate a complete plan in which the two functions are separated from each other. The District Collector will cease to be what he is to-day. He will remain an executive officer and will have magisterial power in so far as it pertains to the maintenance of law and order. He will have no power to try cases or hear appeals. He will not, that is to say, have judicial functions. We presume that he will, in the new scheme of things, be answerable for his acts before a judicial court. Another feature of the Lokur Committee's recommendations is that Village Patils will lose their police powers which will now be exercised by Nyaya Panchayats. An administrative system based on these lines will bring better assurance to the people and the vesting of judicial powers in the Village Panchayats will ensure cheap justice to the villager.

Frankly Speaking

India Or Ukraine?

The contest between India and Ukraine for the unfilled seat in the Security Council of the United Nations is expected to come up again on Monday. Tentative arrangements have been made to hold the plenary session of the General Assembly on that day. It is pertinent to remember that the contest which remains inconclusive even after four ballots, is for the seat vacated by Australia. So long as Australia was represented in the Council, the Eastern nations and the Pacific region could count on her to ventilate their problems and generally to safeguard their interests.

The retirement of Australia has left this vast region unrepresented, though, apart from its strategic position, it represents a potential force which has a great and decisive part to play in the making of the free and democratic world. India, by virtue of her own importance as a potent factor in the struggle for world peace and the liberation of submerged and oppressed peoples has a right to sit as a representative of this extensive region in the Security Council. Ukraine's opposition—that is, Soviet opposition—to this righteous claim of India means the denial of representation to the most oppressed sections of humanity.

The United Nations will stultify itself if in the election Asia and the Pacific are deprived of their legitimate representation. It is noteworthy that India is not opposed by any other country of this region in the contest.

India & 'Little Assembly'

The decision of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations to give unqualified support to the proposal to set up a "Little Assembly"—an Interim Committee which will sit all the year round when the General Assembly is not in session—is of more than ordinary significance. No wonder, therefore, the Delegation took considerable time to reach the decision. The bitter opposition to the proposal from the Soviet Delegation and the hesitation shown by some of the smaller powers including Australia had already threatened a very piquant situation. Any decision in support of the American proposal was bound to evoke the ire of the Soviet Delegation. But, in strict adherence to the Indian Union Government's excellent policy to approach international problems free from group rivalries and to support or oppose measures purely on their merits, the Indian Delegation has after mature deliberation now thrown its weight in support of the "Little Assembly" proposal. As the American Delegate, Mr. Dulles said the other day, the proposal is designed to regain the confidence of the nations of the world in the United Nations.

Failure Of Big Powers

We are not concerned with the Soviet accusation that Mr. Dulles is a war-monger; nor need we, at this stage, tarry to discuss the particular contribution that Russia has made or is making to secure and stabilise world peace. Between American individualism and Soviet totalitarianism, the world is left in distress and cries for peace, security and rehabilitation and democratic free life. And it behoves those countries which are represented in the United Nations and are loyal to its Charter not to get befogged in the quarrels between these giants. To them belongs the responsibility to steer clear of accusations and counter accusations, and to lead the United Nations Organisation to the end to which it was constituted. That so long after the end of the war the Big Powers, on whom devolved the duty to lead the world to peace, have achieved little in that direction, is enough justification for devising other necessary organs to work out the objectives of the United Nations. It is in this spirit and with such hope, we believe, the Indian Delegation has decided to accord full and unqualified support to the proposal to set up a "Little Assembly". Nothing is lost by giving a trial to the new machinery which, after all, has no plenary powers either in decisions or in execution. We expect that the Indian decision now will encourage those hesitant nations to make up their minds and support the new organisation.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary for Supply, Major John Freeman, Colonial Undersecretary, Colonel David Rees-Williams, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite and Sir David Monteath.

With Thakin Nu were Finance Minister, U. Tin Tut, Defence Minister Bo Let Ya, Industry and Labour Minister, the Hon. Mahn Win Maung, the Sawbwa of Mongmit, Counsellor for the Frontier Areas, U. Vum Ko Hau, Deputy Counsellor for China Affairs, Boh Hmu Aung, Vice-President of the Anti-Fascist Peoples League, U. Kogyi, President of the Burmese Socialist Party and Mr. Justice E. Maung.

The terms of the treaty will be published as a White Paper on October 24 when the Government will introduce into Parliament the Burma Independence Bill. This will give constitutional authority to the transfer of power and is expected to be rushed through the House of Commons in a matter of weeks at the outset.

PUTTING FOOT DOWN ON VAGRANCY

Bombay Council Passes Bill To Re-enact Beggars Act

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA, Oct. 17

The problem of beggars is of such magnitude that Government cannot promise to solve it immediately. But Government does realise that the present social conditions must be changed so that every able-bodied person is enabled to earn a living. Government accepts the responsibility to work for the rearrangement of society so that the root cause of beggary is removed"

These remarks were made by Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, speaking on the Bill to repeal and re-enact the Bombay Beggars Act which came up for the approval of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced its session to-day.

This was practically the only bill out of a bunch of 13 passed by the Council on its first sitting day, in which the members evinced some lively interest.

Eleven out of the remaining dozen went through all readings at lightning speed with no voice of comment, approval or dissent. It was only in the case of the bill to amend the Land Revenue Code that Mr. N. S. Desai made a feeble attempt at moving a few amendments which were however thrown out.

TAKING NEW OATH

The proceedings opened with members taking the new oath. Only Mr. R. N. Mandlik raised a point of order suggesting that it was not necessary for sitting members to take the oath afresh. Mr. R. G. Soman, Deputy President who was in the Chair ruled that it was obligatory. Whereupon Mr. Mandlik took the oath, protesting however, that it was not necessary to do so.

QUESTION HOUR

The same member took up the entire question hour with a series of questions regarding the activities of a certain Mr. Masud who was Collector in Kolaba and Khandesh. The same person has already figured more than once during the question hour in the Legislative Assembly. But as Mr. Masud had wisely got himself transferred to Sind. The Government took the view that it would serve no useful purpose to hold exparte inquiries about an officer safely in Pakistan.

The bill to amend the Land Revenue Code is intended to make it possible to introduce survey and settlement in alienated villages even without the consent of the holders. Because a survey settlement was of advantage to the holders of Inam lands as well as the tenants, Government agreed to defray the cost of such settlement operations. Since even this temptation had not made the holders of some alienated lands consent to such survey and settlement, the Bill now empowered Government to go ahead without such consent and also to make all ancillary arrangements such as to make it obligatory on the holders to pay the salaries of village officers.

'PERSONAL DIALOGUE'

Mr. N. S. Desai, an old gentleman from Dharwar seemed to have a good deal to say on the subject. But at this stage the proceedings of the House took the form of a personal and private dialogue between the Revenue Member and Mr. Desai and it might not be proper to report it even if one could hear it!

PAYMENTS OF SALARIES TO VILLAGE SERVANTS

Mr. Desai, however had two amendments. The purpose of these amendments was firstly, that the Inamdars should be asked to pay the salaries to village servants only if the lands assigned for the service of the village servants or in the possession of the holders of the village; secondly, that they should not be compelled to pay commutation allowance in respect of commuted kulkarni watan and thirdly that they should be spared the costs of a levy of a cess. Mr. Morarji Desai explained that if there were any service lands the fact would be taken in all consideration in fixing the remuneration payable to village servants. As for the two other reliefs asked for, he said that the inamdas claimed and were in the position of the Government in these matters. Since Government paid these items, the inamdas could not be exempted. When the motions were being put to the House Mr. Desai forgot to say "aye" for his own amendments. They were all lost and the Bill passed.

REENACTING BEGGARS ACT

Moving the Bill to repeal and reenact the Bombay Beggars Act Mr. Morarji Desai said that the object of the Bill was not merely penal. It made provision to give to the beggars such training which would enable them to secure gainful employment. It was only in respect of those who were contamacious or who exploited beggars. The Bill also gave powers to Government to extern beggars coming from outside the Province. Sir Behram Karanjia, Mr. A. E. Patel and Mr. V. M. Vedak generally supported the Bill. Dr. K. A. Hamied and Mr. V. S. Dongre, while supporting the Bill, drew special attention to the menace of lepers in Bombay city. These needed separate treatment.

THE WARNING FINGER

Dr. G. S. Mahajani however put his finger on the fundamental point when he remarked that Government was undertaking a heavy financial responsibility. It was implicit in the Bill that every able bodied person must be found employment and minimum wages. Otherwise begeary could not be stopped. He pleaded that attention must be particularly directed to the plague spots which breed and encourage beggary like the stations, fairs and so on.

Mr. Morarji Desai, replying to the debate, stated that Government was alive to the financial and other implications of the Bill. That is why it could not promise to abolish beggary altogether and at once. Meanwhile, it would try its best to eliminate the nuisance of beggary. The progress of Government measures would depend on the Government being able to set up the remand homes and make necessary arrangements. The accommodation meant for beggars in Bombay city had been taken up by goondas who had to be detained during recent months. He was hopeful, however, that they would be able to make some advance. Lepers would be treated separately so that they could be more happy than at present and the people also spared from a nuisance.

Britain Bows To Burma Consembly Demand

Treaty For Grant Of Sovereign Rights Signed In London

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The Anglo-Burmese treaty of agreement to operate from January when Burma leaves the British Commonwealth to become a sovereign independent nation, was signed in London this morning.

Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, signed on behalf of Britain and Prime Minister Thakin Nu on behalf of Burma. The signing was done in a blaze of arc lights and amid the whirr of movie cameras in the Cabinet room of Number 10, Downing Street, London.

CABINET MEMBERS ATTEND

The historic scene, rendered colourful by the national dresses of the Burmese Delegation, was witnessed by principal members of the British Cabinet, including some of the architects of the Anglo-Burmese constitutional settlement.

A brief interchange of friendly greetings between the Burmese Premier and Mr. Attlee, British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary for Burma, Lord Listowel and Economics Minister Sir Stafford Cripps, took place as a score of cameras and cine-cameras recorded the incident for history.

ATTLEE'S SPEECH

While the cameras still whirred, Mr. Attlee with Thakin Nu on his immediate right addressed the gathering.

"I do not want to make a long speech today", he said smiling towards Thakin Nu, "But this is an historic occasion and it would not be proper that it should pass without some word from me.

"Today the Prime Minister of Burma and I are signing a treaty to regulate the matters arising out of the transfer of power from Great Britain to Burma, proposals which we are about to submit to Parliament. The treaty has been freely negotiated between our two Governments as between equals.

"It records the full agreement that we have reached on the matters which it covers. It will be the basis of our future relations. This is, I believe, an unique occasion. For the treaty is being signed in anticipation of a transfer of sovereignty which has not resulted from the exercise or the threat of force. ('Hear, hear'.)

VOLUNTARY TRANSFER

"It is a voluntary transfer, subject, as the free negotiation of this treaty shows, to no conditions, and it will take place in circumstances of the greatest amity and mutual understanding

"The Constituent Assembly representing the people of Burma, have decided that Burma's future as an independent country should lie outside the British commonwealth. We are sorry to think that our long association with Burma as a member of the Commonwealth should now be undone. But this is a matter which is for the decision of the people of Burma and we accept their decision.

We know that it is taken in no spirit of hostility or unfriendliness. We are glad indeed to think that the conclusion of the treaty which is being signed this morning shows that the bonds of friendship between our two countries are as strong as ever.

"We are confident that with the passage of time, mutual respect and community of interest will ensure the continuance of the cordial friendship and good understanding which so happily mark relations between us today. In the handling of the great tasks that lie before them the Government of Burma under their distinguished leader whom we are so glad to have with us this morning (applause) "and the people of Burma will go forward with the sincere good wishes of the Government and the people of this country for their advancement, prosperity and happiness as an independent State"

THAKIN NU'S REPLY

Thakin Nu replying, said that throughout the negotiations both His Majesty's Government and the Government of Burma had striven for something greater and more inspiring than a mere agreement on such points as might arise for settlement in connection with the impending transfer of power. "What both sides have sought, and I believe have achieved, is nothing less than arrangements that will form a solid basis for Anglo-Burmese friendship.

"It is true that relations between our two countries were in the past not as happy as they are today, but I wish to say very honestly that even in those days when we had to strive against Britain, our admiration for the British people and our appreciation of their greatness as champions of human rights and as leaders in the field of science and literature was always very high.

Thakin Nu added: "That admiration has never been higher than in Burma today. It is our firm belief that Britain represents in the world that intellectual and moral leadership which she has exercised for many centuries to the common good.

Thakin Nu continued: "We tender to you our sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your own. This day is memorable not only to Burma which is about to achieve her freedom, but also to Britain whose greatness enables her to surrender willingly and in friendship the sovereignty which she has hitherto exercised over another country".

The Anglo-Burmese treaty, which covers a number of pages and deals with Defence, Finance, nationality, commercial relations and contractual obligations arising out of the transfer of power, was laid before the Prime Minister replete with its bright ribbons and crimson seals. Page by page the Prime Minister initialled the document using an ordinary Government steel pen with a wooden holder. In history Thakin Nu appended his signature and initialled the document with a handsome American fountain pen.

The signing over, the two Prime Ministers simultaneously arose and warmly shook hands.

The gathering immediately lost its formal shape and Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin strolled through the Cabinet room, felicitating each of the Burmese Delegates in turn.

Those present included, in addition to the leading figures, Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Air Secretary Mr. Arthur Henderson, Overseas Trade Secretary,

(Continued In Col. 3)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

CHICAGO: The "Chicago Tribune", one of the leading U.S. newspapers, has built an atomic bomb shelter under its main building to protect its employees in the event of an atom bomb attack."
—Reuter.

* * *

A Communique issued by the Nizam's Government reiterates that "there can be no question of Hyderabad acceding to either Dominion".

On the other hand there can, as before, be no question of Hyderabad non-acceding, either. The debate continues.

* * *

A sort of mild sensation seems to have been caused by the Trusteeship Committee which has adopted the Indian resolution on S.-W. Africa by 27 votes to 20.

But we are certain that the United Nations Assembly will apologise to South Africa at the earliest possible moment by freezing the ultimatum.

* * *

Mr. Francis Sayre, for the United States, pleaded that in the matter of South-West Africa "we must minimise and not magnify the difficulties of General Smuts"

The difficulties of the natives of South-West Africa don't matter, being merely a matter of the future destiny of a few million black men.

But "the difficulties of General Smuts" is good and who could have a more lively and sympathetic appreciation of them than Mr. Sayre?

* * *

South Africa has declared through its delegate Mr. Harry Lawrence that it would support the partition proposal for Palestine.

If General Smuts' South Africa didn't support the partition, who else would?

* * *

The Arab League has drafted a note to the Big Four demanding for Libya independence under Arab Trusteeship, says a Beirut report.

The Arab League must think again. "Arab Trusteeship"? Then what will the "independence" of Libya be worth to any or all of the Big Four at all?

* * *

Complimenting Labour as the core of national society, U.S. Secretary of State, George Marshall has warned American Labour that "enemies of democracy" are seeking "to undermine the confidence of American Labour in the stability of our institutions and the soundness of our traditions".

Except, it should have been generously acknowledged in fairness to the enemies of democracy", in respect of one "tradition". Both "enemies" and "friends" of "democracy" are sound and solid in the case of Palestine.

* * *

Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia have strongly opposed the "Little Assembly" plan on the ground that it is an attempt to bypass the Security Council and is against the Charter

Oughtn't that to be generally accepted as an argument in favour of instead of, against the plan?

Social Service In India

(BY N. H. PANDIA)

With the Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference being held on October 25 and 26 and the all India Conference of Social Work holding its session on November 6 to 9, there promises to be an interesting fortnight for Bombay during which the manifold avenues of social service will be examined, and new avenues chalked out. Social workers from all parts of the country, some of them possessing first hand knowledge also of social services in foreign countries, will exchange thoughts for the co-ordination and greater efficiency of social services now existing in the country.

The Conferences start under happy auspices. Of late, there has been a steadily growing recognition of the need for social service, a better understanding of the means of social service, and a promising urge among the youth of our country to render social service, coupled with facilities for being trained in social services. More happily still, social service offers a welcome field in which the young and the old can harmoniously work together, without regard to political belief, social status, caste, creed or sex, thereby developing tolerance, mutual respect and a sense of fellowship among the workers.

A WIDE FIELD

The existing social agencies cover a wide field, comprising inter alia child welfare, detectives and helpless relief, naturalisation, juvenile delinquency, legal aid, literary and vocational education of boys, girls and adults, maternity services and orphanages, poor relief, recreation, rehabilitation, social intercourse, sanitation, health and medical relief.

The Social Service League, in 1942, published a directory of social work in the City and Island, of Bombay. It listed over 700 institutions. During the following 21 years, there has been an increase in their number. If the capital and funds invested in these institutions were put together, it would yield a total of several crores of rupees for Bombay alone. The grand total of the capital and funds invested in social service institutions throughout the country, would yield a staggering figure. Has the result justified the investment? How far has the need of the community been served by the existing institutions? How can these be rendered more effective and useful? These are some of the questions that may also well engage the attention of the Conferences.

And yet it cannot truthfully be said that the existing social services have been able to bring about social justice in the land. The ills of bigotry, racial intolerance, industrial and economic tension, exploitation, unemployment, undeserved want, poverty, filth, graft, corruption, brutality, arrogance and blind selfishness of wealth, selfish greed, sordid competition for materialistic spoils, vice, physical and intellectual starvation, decline of moral standards, disillusion, bitterness, misery and despair, infest our land. These give strength to those who preach revolution by violence, intrigue, vendetta and subversiveness. It is too much to expect that public welfare services will make the bad people altruistic or cure these ills or remove these evils, overnight. Social services in India are conditioned by the social and economic life of the people, their traditions, literature, education and local self-Government. Yet, Social Welfare Conference can create a strong public opinion, chalk out a constructive programme and help to provide workers to execute it. There is great need for more Indians to know welfare work and to work at welfare. Another point is to be noted. Incidentally, India cannot afford, at this juncture, to miss any opportunity to counter the propaganda against it carried on by some countries. The vision and the work which the Conferences will show and undertake and the contribution they will make to social welfare, will prove a potent element in countering the false propaganda. The Asian Regional Conference meeting in Delhi on October 27, will also contribute to the same end.

BUILD UP THE HOME

In any social welfare programme, it would be good to give priority to the building up of the home. It is quite in order to clamour for houses, but it is equally necessary to be insistent on the need for homes. Social life begins at home. Next to the home, comes child welfare. Broken homes are coupled with child neglect, exposition and delinquency. These are the factors that in due time lead to anti-social behaviour among adults. If we could add up the children of all creeds in need of foster care, but not getting it, the total would be appalling. The man in the street has yet to be taught that children are "worth the money". Then alone will better programmes for their education be forthcoming.

Next in order comes mental and physical health, education and medical services. It should be instilled into the minds of our countrymen that keeping healthy is a social duty. The maintenance of good health and hygiene is a social responsibility. The public should frown upon those who failed to exert themselves in maintaining their health. Furthermore, people should be dissuaded from making disability profitable or desirable by sympathising with the partially disabled. Pauper paternalism should not be pampered. "Dan" (charity) should be purged of its misconceptions.

(To Be Continued).

Ballabhgarh Muslims Prefer India To Pakistan

Express Full Confidence In Union Leaders' Assurances

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ADOPTS PLAN FOR MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (API): "Muslims of Ballabhgarh Tehsil have communicated to the Commander of the 80th Infantry Brigade that they have full confidence in the assurances given by leaders of the Indian Dominion. Meos of this Tehsil and a majority of other Muslims are unwilling to go to Pakistan and are willing to reside in India as loyal citizens", a Military spokesman stated today.

INDIAN ARMY TO RESCUE W. PUNJAB REFUGEES

In future, Indian Army troops, assisted by Pakistan troops, would operate in villages in the West Punjab to move refugees in pockets. The military Evacuation Organisation, India had decided to send lorries to Sheikhpura, Gujranwala and Montgomery.

GRENADE DID IT

A report from Pakistan stated that it had been proved that Major Ram Singh, whose death was reported a few days ago, was killed by a grenade. His driver was also killed. The assailants were stated to be ex-Servicemen.

Three refugee special trains, one each from Khanewal, Mian Channu and Multan, arrived in India on Oct. 14. Two trains with refugees from Ambala passed through Lahore on the night of Oct. 14.

Refugees from Samundri in Lyallpur District were moved to Lyallpur city in motor transport on Oct. 13. 30,000 refugees were moved from Tandlianwala to Awagat camp.

E. PUNJAB ALMOST QUIET

Except for Ambala Division, the whole of East Punjab was quiet and no incidents were reported. In Ambala Division, from some parts of Karnal District, a few cases of murder and looting were reported.

A delayed report from Ambala said that the village of Korwa, 9 miles north-east of Ambala, was attacked by raiders on Oct. 10. A hundred casualties occurred. The police arrived in the village and rescued a hundred women and recovered some looted property. Many arrests were made.

During the week ending Oct. 14, 593 deaths from cholera and other diseases were reported from East Punjab as against 663 in the previous week.

PLAN FOR MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

Planned movement of refugees by rail was discussed by the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet at its weekly meeting today, says a Communique.

Mr. N. Gopalswamy Iyengar, Minister without portfolio, and Sardar Swarn Singh, Home Minister, East Punjab, submitted a plea which they had made at the meeting with representatives of the Military Evacuation Organisation and railways of the two Dominions held at Amritsar during the week.

The Emergency Committee discussed the plan in detail and approved of it.

CANADIAN PENICILLIN REACHES DELHI

New Delhi October 17 (API):—A Royal Canadian Air Force plane landed at Palam today with 93 boxes of penicillin. Each box contained 100 vials of 200,000 units. The flight from Canada to Delhi took nearly 73 hours of which the crew spent 12 hours in rest.

The penicillin is a gift from the Canadian Red Cross Society to the Indian Red Cross Society for use in the treatment of victims of the recent disturbances.

U.S. Penetration Into Pakistan

NEW YORK, October 17 (IPA):—The "New York Times" correspondent Trumbull reports from Karachi widespread American penetration into Pakistan. He says oil concessions to American companies in Baluchistan and Kalat is being considered and projects for pipelines for minerals and irrigation schemes in Pakistan are being discussed.

NEOGY VISITS QADIAN

Pakistan Platoon Arrives For Guard Duties

AMRITSAR, Oct. 16 (API): Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India today paid a visit to Qadian,, headquarters of the Ahmediya Muslim community, and spent about one and half hours there. On the way he passed through Batala.

Before lunch he spent over two hours in Conference with representatives of the Military Evacuation Organisation and local officials connected with refugee work.

He visited Mian Nasir Ahmed, son of the Head of the Qadian community, and had a long chat with him. The Minister also met the local Magistrate and enquired about the condition of refugees, their safety and welfare.

A platoon of Pakistan troops arrived at Qadian this morning for guard duties.

REFUGEES NOT TO BLAME FOR DEHRADUN RIOTS

DEHRADUN, Oct. 16 (API): Chaudhri Girdharilal, Excise Minister of U.P. in a statement to the Press refuting, on behalf of the U.P. Government, the charge that riots were created in Dehradun, said: "An M.L.A. is entitled to his own views on any matter but so far as the Government is concerned it does not think that the blame for the riots can justifiably be thrown on the Punjab refugees.

AMMUNITION FIND IN KANPUR

KANPUR, Oct. 17 (API): A large quantity of ammunition lying abandoned in the Cantonment area is reported to have been recovered by the local police.

MUZAFARPUR POLICE SEIZE FIREARMS

MUZAFARPUR, Oct. 17 (API): Firearms are reported to have been seized by the polic who conducted simultaneous searches in several localities in the town this morning.

TWO STABBINGS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 17 (API): There were two stabbing incidents today—one in Lower Parel and the other in Mahim, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

15 Arrested For Throwing Out Passengers In Sind

KARACHI, Oct. 17, (API): Fifteen persons suspected to be members of two gangs, alleged to be responsible for throwing out passengers from mail trains in the Karachi Division have been arrested and sent up for trial. The railway police have recovered stolen property and weapons from them.

Four suspects are being tried at Sukkur on a charge of murder of Sardar Bahadur Chand, a railway inspector. Upper Sind, who was fatally assaulted while on his way to Karachi recently.

Shipping Conference In City On Nov. 3

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

Commerce Minister Cooverji Bhabha has summoned a Shipping Conference to meet in Bombay on November 3 to discuss, 'inter alia', problems related to development of the shipping trade.

CHINESE FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr O. K. Yui, has resigned it was learned today and will return to Canton. He is expected to become Mayor of Kwangchow.

SUHRAWARDY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, arrived here this evening. He will be leaving for Lahore within three days.

Man vs. Machine

Electronics have come a long way in 50 years. There have been marvels galore to astound the unscientific layman—the electronic eye, television, the electronic ear, radar and a thousand other gadgets. To the mounting list has now been added the super memory machine, that beats its maker man not only in brawn work but also brain! Look out for an exclusive article on this 'inhuman brain' in next B. C. Weekly.

Landlord vs. Tenant

A review of the working of the first years working of Britain's rent tribunal, reveals some interesting facts .....

Presslords vs. Journalists

The battle of the Fleet Street—A Labourite and a Conservative M.P. cross swords over the need for the Royal Commission Inquiry into the state of the press.

Past vs. Present

Emperor Akbar At A Press Conference, specially called to give his views on the present tragic state of affairs in this country —Report by a "Dreamer".

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOMBAY YOUTH

Govt. To Formulate Scheme After Central Committee Reports Findings

POONA, Oct. 17. (API): The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, stated in the Bombay Legislative Council during question hour that the question of introducing a scheme of military training in Bombay Province was engaging the attention of the Government. The exact scheme would, however, be formulated, after the report of the National Cadet Corps Committee, recently set up by the Central Government, was out.

Mr. Kher said that the question of the advisability of permitting educational and other public institutions to start rifle classes or clubs for training young people in shooting was also under consideration. At present there were nine institutions in the Province which had been granted arms licenses for target practice.

RAJKOT MUSLIMS SUPPORT "NEHRU SARKAR"

RAJKOT, Oct. 17, (API): A largely attended meeting of Muslims in Rajkot, held on Oct. 14 under the auspices of the Muslim Society, passed a resolution expressing loyalty to the Rajkot State and to the Union of India and declaring full support to the "Nehru Sarkar".

Mr. Hussainbhai Khansaheb presided and speeches were made by several Muslim leaders emphasising the need of Hindu-Muslim unity.

INSIDE OR OUTSIDE COMMONWEALTH?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 17

Even though provisions of the historic Anglo-Burmese treaty is signed to-day they will be not known till 24th.

It is understood it is a comprehensive document covering financial and military matters. These provisions link the two countries in ties of closest friendship. It may be said Burma, though outside the British Commonwealth will be inside the Commonwealth for all practical purposes.

The belief is growing that both India and Pakistan will leave the Commonwealth but will be linked with Britain by ties of friendship. Draft treaties are believed to be ready.

THAKIN NU GETS KING'S AUDIENCE

The Burmese Prime Minister, Thankin Nu, this afternoon had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace following signing of the Anglo-Burmese agreement.

'Englestan' Sails For Jedda

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (A. P. I.): The pilgrim ship "Englestan" sailed from Karachi on October 8, 1947, with 938 pilgrims, says a press note.

IRAN GUARDS HER SOVIET AND TURKISH FRONTIERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

which a Russian-Persian Company was to exploit the north Persiano oilfields. One of the provisions of the agreement was that it should be submitted for ratification to the Majlis not later than seven months after March 24, 1946.

The Soviet -Persian Oil Agreement is for 50 years. Under the agreement the Persian Government undertook not to grant oil concessions to foreign countries in the territories concerned—stretching from the intersection of the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Turkey to the intersection of the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan.

'ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WILL CHASE AWAY PHANTOM OF WAR'

What Stalin Told British M.P..'s About 'Iron Curtain' Over East Europe

WARSAW, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Generalissimo Stalin told the group of British Left-wing labour members of Parliament, who visited him at Sochi, on the Black Sea earlier this week that the Soviet Union "did not want the 'iron curtain' and the curtain will not exist if we unite our efforts for economic reconstruction".

This was disclosed by members of the party who, led by British Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Konni Zilliacus, are now in Warsaw on their tour of Poland.

Generalissimo Stalin declared it was necessary for Britain and the Western nations to collaborate economically with the Soviet Union and the "popular democratic countries".

WAY OUT

"Economic collaboration would chase away the phanton of war", he added.

Members of the delegation who were granted a two-hour interview, were left with a very vivid impression of Generalissimo Stalin's personality and declaration.

Interviewed here, they said: "After our visit to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, we are returning convinced of the necessity for economic co-operation with Eastern Europe.

"We could deliver there the means of production necessary to enable us to buy foodstuffs, especially from Soviet Russia. We found Russia ready and willing to conclude a commercial treaty with Britain and we hope negotiations to this purpose will soon be renewed".

NEW ANGLO-U.S. TRADE PACT?

Britain To Lower "Imperial Preferences" On Several Items

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Information coming through official channels appeared today to bear out forecast that the terms of a new trade agreement between Britain and the United States may be fixed some time next week.

Under the agreement it was stated the United States will relax tariff barriers on a range of British goods entering America in return for concessions by both Britain and the Dominions over Imperial Preferences.

One report from Geneva that the British Commonwealth's sacrifice amounted to a cut of 25 per cent in preferences caused surprise in London in view of the known fact that cuts are limited to a number of specific Preferences and do not apply to the whole range of Preferential Tariffs.

The basis reached was understood to be that Britain had agreed to cut completely about 5 per cent of Preferences and agreed to an overall cut of about 15 per cent on the remainder —not necessarily a level 15 per cent on each item.

Kashmir Editor Arrested

SRINAGAR, October 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Abdur Rahman Metha, Editor of the "Kashmir Times", and his secretary, Mr. G. K. Reddy, were arrested by the State authorities at Domel before crossing the Kashmir border, according to a report received here.

It will be recalled that the Kashmir Government recently served an order on the Editor of the "Kashmir Times" directing him not to publish matter advocating Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.

As a protest against this order the paper suspended publication.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (API): A consus carried out for the U. K. High Commissioner in India some months ago showed that the number of European British civilians (men, women and children) living in India, Pakistan and the Indian States in the middle of 1947 was approximately 34,000.

NO COUNTRY CAN WAGE WAR

General Eisenhower Stresses Pressing Economic Needs

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Oct. 17, (Reuter): No great country in the world today "can wage a war or even provoke one", General Eisenhower, United States Army Chief of Staff, declared here in an address last night.

He declared that the United Nations "has shown little visible progress so far", but advocated that it should continue in existence.

Every American is affected by two pressing needs, firstly, food and material aid for a once prosperous people, that they may survive to rebuild their stricken economies, and secondly, such armed power that those who respect only force will stop short of international aggression", General Eisenhower said.

52 GREEK REDS EXECUTED

ATHENS, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Fifty-two Greek Communists, whom a Court Martial in Salonika sentenced to death on September 11 for having murdered a high police official and five airmen, were executed early today.

AUTONOMOUS NATAL FOR INDIANS

Chowdry Akbar Khan Suggests Way Out Of S. African Impasse

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Chowdry Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers' Association of Great Britain, today issued a statement calling for an "autonomous Natal".

The statement, in the form of a pamphlet, is being sent to all United Nations delegates, Chowdry Khan stated.

It said that if the European community of South Africa was unwilling to live with Indians then the Indians should be "allotted the province of Natal as an autonomous state of their own".

Sterling Balances To Meet India Loan To W. Bengal

Issue Of Purchase Of Calcutta Electricity Company

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Responsible London quarters today believed the Government of India would in fact grant the loan of Rs. 250,000,000 for which the West Bengal Government is negotiating for the project of buying out the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, writes Sydney Campell, Reuters' financial editor.

It had already been responsibly stated in London, and is in any case plain from Article VIII of the Financial Agreement of August 14, between the British and Indian Governments, that the latter could draw in its blocked sterling balances for this purpose. It is known that India is very anxious to use her sterling balance to buy out British-owned assets in India.

As was authoritatively pointed out in London at the time, the purpose of Article VIII, Sub-section 3 B, in specifying "voluntary repatriation" of British investments in India, was to guard against the contingency that India might want to buy far more of such assets than Britain would want to sell.

The British Government would not requisition such assets from British owners—as it did during the war—in order to sell them out against India's sterling balance. But an Indian purchase in fulfilment of a contractual option (as in this Calcutta Electric case) or by voluntary agreement between Indian buyers and British owners would automatically rank for payments from India's blocked sterling balance.

The highest Indian authority on this matter recently remarked that such purchases could take only the last fraction (in this case, less than £19,000,000. A fraction which, at best, could not be repaid in any other way for many years.

It was suggested in a very well-informed quarter today that, if it proved physically possible, both the West Bengal Government and the Company might desire to reach voluntary agreement to effect the take-over before the contractual date of January 1, 1950.

The main element in the contractual valuation of the purchases price is to be "fair market value plus 20 per cent".

The obscure point, on which London urgently awaited clarification from Calcutta, was as to how far the figure of Rs. 250,000,000 mentioned in yesterday's Calcutta announcement represented the West Bengal Government's estimate of the price payable to the Company, or how far, if at all, it included the estimated cost of the new capacity which, as the Company has represented, must be taken on hand.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN FOOD AGREEMENT IN OFFING

LONDON, October 17, (Reuter): A big, long-term Anglo-Australian food agreement ultimately involving many millions of pounds sterling annually was stated to be virtually certain to follow British Food Minister Mr. John Strachey's announcement today that experts of both countries had agreed in principle to a plan for expanding Australian food production to help Britain.

The Food Minister's statement made it clear that he expected British Government approval of the scheme, and Australian officials in London are equally confident of their own Government's ratification.

Chief points of the Strachey announcement were:

Firstly, Britain was prepared to give Australia longterm capital assistance in the expansion.

Secondly, beef, oil seeds, lamb, dried fruit, fresh and dried eggs, and butter were the principal commodities involved.

Thirdly, Australian farmers would probably get long-term market and price guarantees.

BUTTER CUT

Mr. Strachey also announced the "big butter weeks" — the two periods each month when tightly-rationed Britons receive a four ounce slab of butter instead of only two ounces — would be cancelled for eight weeks beginning November 9, because of a seasonal drop in supplies from Australia and New Zealand. The ration would be two ounces of butter and four ounces of margarine per week — the butter cut being made up by margarine.

RECORD WHEAT CROP IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Oct. 17, (UPA): Emergency gangs of shop and clerical workers were being organised by farmers to assist in harvesting Australia's record wheat crop unofficially estimated at 230,000,000 bushels.

Of this year's bumper crop—about 30,000,000 bushels above the previous record year — more than 170,000,000 bushels is expected to be made available for export.

Asaf Ali Asks For 150,000 Tons Of U. S. Wheat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (U.P.A.): The Indian Ambassador, Asaf Ali, today asked the Agriculture Secretary Clinton Anderson, for a December allocation to India of 150,000 tons of United States wheat and coarse grains.

Asaf Ali, accompanied by Food Adviser N. G. Abhyankar, visited Anderson to stress India's critical food needs.

He hoped a large percentage of the requested tonnage would be wheat and that the maximum amount possible would be shipped in November to avert shortages.

Abhyankar told the press that Anderson had said that he realized importance of the problem and would discuss it with associates.

DROP IN U. S. HARVEST

May Affect World Food Outlook

WASHINGTON, October 17 (Reuter).—Secretary for Agriculture Clinton Anderson warned here last night of the "prospect of a considerable drop in United States harvests next year which might deteriorate the general world food outlook."

Reports from the United States Granary—Texas and Oklahoma—indicated that the large acreage normally planted with winter wheat had not yet been planted, and might not because of the excessively dry weather, he said.

EGYPT AND SYRIA RAISE FRESH HURDLES

Proposal To Refer U.N.O.'s Powers To Decide Palestine Question To International Court

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK October 17 (Reuter): Egypt and Syria to-day formally proposed that the question of whether the General Assembly is competent to recommend the partition of Palestine be referred to the International Court for an advisory opinion.

The Egyptian resolution would also ask the Court whether it is within the right of any state or group of states to implement any of the proposed solutions without the consent of the Palestine people.

Syria seeks to ask for an opinion on the legality of the Palestine Mandate and also whether "forcible" partition is consistent with the objectives and principles regarding mandated territories as laid down by the United Nations Charter.

Egypt has also asked the General Assembly to suspend discussion of partition until the Court's opinion is received.

DOUBTS OF MAJORITY VOTE

Doubts were expressed here to-day whether the partition proposal of the United Nations' Special Committee on Palestine will receive the required two-third majority in the final Assembly vote. Reliable sources believe that although the United States delegation favours partition, it has not tried to influence the Latin American delegations.

EGYPT'S WARNING

LAKE SUCCESS, October 16 (UPA): Egypt to-day warned the United Nations that any decision it took to partition Palestine would be "null and void" and "will not be binding upon anyone."

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM PALESTINE

Earlier, United Kingdom Representative Arthur Creech Jones had told the Committee the British intended withdrawing from Palestine "within a limited time" and would not participate in enforcing any United Nations decision there.

Iraq's Foreign Minister M. F. Jamali had asserted that partition would be followed by a "civil war on a large scale."

TRUSTEESHIP FOR NAURU

The United Nations Trusteeship Sub-Committee to-day approved the draft of trusteeship for the Pacific Island of Nauru by a vote of 9-2 with Russia and Yugoslavia casting negative votes.

The Administration of the trusteeship would be jointly exercised by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

MODIFIED VERSION OF "LITTLE ASSEMBLY"

Britain proposed a middle-of-the-way version of the American "Little Assembly" plan to give the world a safety valve for the growing tension between the East and West.

Sir Hartley Shawcross proposed for Britain, a modified version of the Little Assembly idea and emphasised it would give the Committee considerably more limited powers than originally envisaged by the United States. The proposal would allow the Committee to consider only, inter alia, matters left for it by the current Assembly session and secondly, the items proposed by United Nations members for the 1948 Assembly session. It would be barred from even discussing a matter being considered by the two-bound Security Council and all its decisions would require a two-thirds rather than a simple majority.

RUSSIA'S NO

Russia bluntly announced she would accept no compromise in the American proposal for a year-round "Little Assembly" and virtually served notice of Soviet boycott of the proposed agency.

Burma Independence Day

RANGOON, October 17 (Reuter).—The Republic of the Union of Burma will be born on January 4 at 11.55 a.m. (Burma Time) according to a decision taken by the Burmese Cabinet last night.

An official spokesman told Reuter that this date and time was fixed by the Government for the formal transfer of power from Britain to Burma.

Country-wide celebrations will be held on the Independence day.

Treaty Relations With India And Pakistan

LONDON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, shortly after signing the Anglo-Burmese treaty or agreement in London today, told a press conference that Burma, now inclined to enter into treaty relations with India and Pakistan. Negotiations had not yet started, but they had an informal proposal from the Indian Government and had been asked to say whether they would like to receive a commission such as Britain had sent to Burma.

Such a commission would be acceptable, they had informed India.

Jamadar Rescues Of 2,000 Refugees

KARACHI, Oct. 17 (U. P. I.): A Jamadar of the 1st Field Rajput Regiment, R.I.A.—saved lives of 2,000 refugees by his brave and quick action when a special train under his charge was repeatedly attacked at a few places in Patiala State and at Manawal near Amritsar recently.

This was revealed to Pressmen by an employee of the Posts and Telegraphs Department who arrived here today.

The biggest attack, he said, was made at Manawal near Amritsar, by about 4,000 persons, but due to timely action taken by the Jamadar there was no loss of life.

R

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW FOODGRAINS and Sugar Ration Cards at all the Ration Shops, including Communal Stores, Co-operative Societies and Government Grain Shops, falling in Bandra, Parle-Andheri, Malad-Borivli and Kurla-Chembur areas in the Bombay Suburban District will be taken up during the week commencing from October 19 to October 25, 1947.

All the foodgrains ration cards (including supplementary ration cards) in respect of which a declaration has been made are required to be produced along with sugar and kerosene cards and cloth registration sheets, at the shop, where the foodgrains ration cards are registered. New foodgrains and sugar cards will be issued in exchange for the present ones. If any of the cards were declared but have been subsequently deposited, the deposit receipt should also be presented along with the other ration documents.

The following is the list of Central Shops falling in E(West) and F(North) Wards in Bombay City and Ghatkopar and Mulund areas in the Bombay Suburban District, where the work of distribution will be continued for the second week commencing from October 19 to October 25, 1947.

E(WEST) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 110, 155, 174, 176, 182, 212, 222, 223, 224, 369, 386, 396, 430, 457, 462, 505, 528, 547 and 555.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—Nos. 56 and 64.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 27, 51, 69, 178, 179 and 184.

F(NORTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 247, 248, 249, 251, 254, 256, 257, 270, 272, 364 and 449.

COMMUNAL STORE—No. 34.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—Nos. 8, 45 and 60.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 17, 46 and 103.

GHATKOPAR—RATION SHOPS—Nos. G/4, G/7, G/11, G/15, G/17, ML/3, ML/6 and ML/7.

COMMUNAL STORE—No 2.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 239.

ALL THE RATION SHOPS IN E(WEST) AND F(NORTH) IN BOMBAY CITY AND GHATKOPAR, MULUND, BANDRA, PARLE-ANDHERI, MALAD-BORIVLI AND KURLA-CHEMBUR AREAS IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT WILL REMAIN OPEN ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1947, AND CLOSED ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1947.

The working hours for Government Grain Shops will be 8-30 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. and for all other ration shops 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

ATOMIC EXPERIMENTS

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The formula of Argotone Nasal Drops is printed BOLDLY and PROUDLY on every carton and label because it is quickly recognised by doctors as the IDEAL TREATMENT FOR CATARRH, COLDS, AND HAY FEVER.

Medical opinions agree that a stable solution of Silver Vitellin and Ephedrine Hydrochloride in normal saline clears congestion of the nose and throat, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes.

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The Problem Of Film Finance

Some Hints To Producers

By "SARDI"

Whenever the question of the poor production values of our films is raised, film-makers invariably trot out the excuse that lack of adequate funds is the reason for the existing low standards of Indian pictures.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

To a great extent, my sympathies are with our producers, knowing, as I do, how much they are at the mercy of distributing concerns that also act as financing houses. These grasping financiers-cum-distributors demand the lion's share of the excess profits of a successful picture, yet will not share equally the loss on a picture which may flop due to various reasons, one of which may be ineffective exploitation of even a good picture, the blame for which must rest with the distributor's faulty exhibition arrangements, but the brunt of which is shouldered by the producer!

However, our producers are, to a great extent, responsible for their own bondage to financier-distributors. During the war years, film makers made good money even on indifferent pictures. How many of them bothered to invest their gains in films rather than spend the money in self-indulgent, extravagant diversions? How many cared to be honest with the public who paid to see their films and tried to give its members their money's worth?

POOL RESOURCES

Instead of production being a unit distinctly removed from distribution and exhibition, it should fuse with them. This could only be done if several producers pooled their resources and made therefrom picture worthy of support. They could then be self-dependent, and by issuing clear statements of their returns—which are bound to be good provided their efforts have been honest and artistic—they may be able to create confidence even in the ordinary investor who would then venture to stake his mite on films, as he does today in other industries, such as iron and steel, which he has found reliable and paying concerns.

Producers could also seek the aid of the Popular Government by requesting it to open a Film Bank to underwrite partial capital. Such a measure would encourage the trust of the average investor, in the film industry.

FOREIGN MARKETS

There is a lot of talk, today, about our films being placed in foreign commercial markets such as Britain and U.S.A. But so long as the technical standards of the majority of our films remain worse than poor, there can be little hope of more than a handful of productions finding such markets.

On the other hand, as I pointed out some months ago, there is considerable scope for foreign exploitation of our films in countries containing, amongst their indigenous populations, the descendants of early Indian settlers. In the South African port of Durban, I myself witnessed, during the early days of the late war, how the South African citizens of Indian stock had clung to the habits, customs and several tongues of the Mother Country which most of them had never set eyes on.

It is, then, in places such as South Africa, Burma, Malaya and other foreign states, that Indian films would find a ready audience amongst people of Indian blood. At present, the exploitation of the sales values of such of our films as are released in the said markets, is entirely inadequate where the producer himself is concerned. This is mainly his own fault, for either through lack of initiative or because of ignorance of the opportunities that await his offerings amongst Indian-speaking peoples abroad, he has allowed the financier-distributor to obtain a monopoly of such markets.

If our producers could wake up to the vast possibilities of the ready foreign market, they would be wise to jointly opening a Foreign Exploitation concern, run on a co-operative basis to undertake control of the distribution of our pictures abroad. The revenue accruing from such ventures would be a distinct asset to the industry.

MINIMUM GUARANTEE

Co-operation among our producers may sound a Utopian scheme. So, if the worst comes to the worst, at least one must warn the producer to be wary of the distributor and to demand in return for distribution rights, a minimum guarantee so as to force the distributor into taking a genuine interest in the exploitation of a picture as the latter would then himself have something at stake.

Bad though the problem of finance may be, it is not so bad that a concerted action on the part of our producers could not remedy the evil.

★

On those 'difficult days'—

Why Hamper Yourself with

Belts — Pins — Pads ?

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the most hygienic protection you could wish for. Hands need never touch it: changing is quick, disposal easy. It never shows.

Remember TAMPAX is invisible! No fear of lines or bulges spoiling your dress or evening gown. No problem of whether you should use a deodorant. Instead, freedom — safety — peace of mind whatever the day. Why deprive yourself of benefits that women all over the world have proved? Be ready with TAMPAX this time — and judge for yourself. A month's supply fits the handbag. From all chemists.

Agents: M. G. Shahani & Co., Victoria Road, Karachi.

TAMPAX
TRADE MARK
WORN INTERNALLY

"SARDI" REVIEWS OUR SCREEN

Left: Rehana and Yakub in the forthcoming "Nateeja".

Right: Kurshid in "Manjdhar" awaiting an early release.

★

Centre: David—in "Janata"

Current Photoplays

Capitol
ERSTWHILE WIDOW

Hind Pictures' ABIDAH presents us with the all too familiar character of the long-suffering widow who overcomes heavy odds to raise her family, some of whom turn out to be the joy and some the bane of her life.

Swarnalata, working under the hypnotism of Nazir, her Svengali, achieves a measure of credibility as she advances from youth to old age, undergoing various transformations of make-up. Kumar and Majid Kashmiri play in support.

★

Majestic
MANGAL PICTURE

The village of Jejuri, fifty miles south of Poona, lends a rustic charm as background to Mangal Pictures' JAI MALHAR. The film presents the tale of a Deccani 'devadasi'.

Murli is dedicated to the gods of the temple of Malhar. She soon becomes the target of lechery and the cause of a feud between two rival rural families.

Playing under the baton of Ambapkar, are Lalita Pawar as Murli, Baburao Pendharkar and Chandrakant.

Lamington
KANANBALA VEHICLE

Yesterday afternoon saw the release of M. P. Productions' TUM OUR MAIN. As Kananbala heads the cast, one may expect some tuneful melodies from the film. Chhabi Biswas, Jahar Ganguli and Paresh Bannerji are also in the cast.

As no advance report has reached this office, it is not possible to reveal the theme of the story. The title seems to indicate that it is a romantic tale.

Krishna
INVOLVED STORY

After the manner of our melodramas, Janak Pictures' JANTA presents a labyrinth of situations in which the onlooker is very likely to get lost.

A newspaper office is the locale of the film. Sudhir, the hero, is a journalist who is forced to throw away his job because of disagreement, between him and the brother of the girl he loves, over the paper's policy. The brother is victorious in the first round owing to the proprietress of the paper being in love with him. Sudhir returns to his native village to carry out his ideas of social emancipation.

After a tortuous course, the story winds its way to a happy ending.

Satyapal Bhatia, Vijaya Bhatt, David, Nayampally and Lalita Pawar form the cast of this social picture.

Opera House
"GIRIBALA" DISAPPOINTS

Tagore's "Mahanbhanjan" loses much of its spirit on its transcription to the screen as GIRIBALA under the directorship of Modhu Bose, a one-time disciple of the dramatist-poet.

The picture deteriorates into a triangular theme with Chitralekha, Ahin Choudhari and Indrani Devi playing the three hearts in turmoil.

The theatrical background of the story, which narrated the struggle of a woman torn between her love for a home and the lure of the footlights gives Kamal Das Gupta plenty of scope for some fine musical compositions that are the film's saving grace.

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Bombay To Get Ready For 5 Lakhs Of Refugees

Mayor Urges City To Be Generous: Drive For Rs. 25 Lakhs Fund

BOMBAY, Friday.

Within a week of its constitution, the Mayor's Refugee Relief Committee decided at a meeting today to start an immediate drive for a fund of Rs. 25 lakhs to be expended for giving succour to the Sind and Punjab evacuees hourly pouring into the city at the rate of 3,000 a day.

The Committee Members held that the major portion of the responsibility for helping and rehabilitating the refugees should be borne by Government but felt that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to start with would go far in aiding non-official relief.

The Central Bank and the Bank of India were appointed as bankers to the Relief Fund.

ONE LAKH REFUGEES IN CITY

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. estimated the number of refugees in Bombay at present in the neighbourhood of a lakh, 27,000 of whom had arrived from Karachi. Eleven thousand were in refugee camps, the rest being scattered in various parts of the city, with friends and relatives. He expected ultimately two to five lakhs of them to arrive here and urged the people to donate willingly and generously to the newly-started fund. He asked Government to build more huts for their accommodation.

Haji Hasanally P. Ibrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, warned that the problem of sanitation due to overcrowding should not be overlooked. Besides the refugees pouring into the city, more than 40,000 Pakistan personnel were scheduled to pass through Bombay. Mr. Ibrahim asked that all possible human effort should be made to help the authorities in tackling the unprecedented problems.

GOVT'S CO-OPERATION

Government was doing its best, with the help of the various associations, to mitigate the hardships of the refugees, assured Mr. P. K. Savant, Refugee Relief Officer of the Bombay Government.

Mr. N. M. Joshi suggested that the Relief Committee and the Bombay Government should divide their responsibilities in a clearly defined manner so that there might not be interlapping. It was his view that volunteers should be recruited for collecting contributions towards the Fund.

The President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, appealed to the Central and Provincial Governments to budget large amounts out of the national resources for refugee relief. The problem could only be tackled on a "national basis", he believed.

Electoral Reforms For Mauritius

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuter).—Votes for women, the abolition of the property qualification for voters, and other electoral reforms for Mauritius were announced by the British Government today.

The new constitution, which will give the people of Mauritius more effective voice in the management of their own affairs, will be introduced as soon as possible, it was stated. The present proposals have been under consideration for several years, the last revision taking place in 1933.

Persons eligible to vote under the new constitution must be British subjects resident in the colony for not less than two years preceding an election; they must also be able to pass a simple literacy test and sign their names or be serving or ex-service members of the forces or have been for six months previous to the date of registration occupiers of business premises.

The Governor of Mauritius, Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, said in a dispatch published by the Government that he thought the electoral qualifications were necessary because the bulk of the people "were unprepared for democratic institutions and do not understand them." It was an expedient "to prevent the electoral roll being swamped by thousands of persons whose inability to read the printed word places them at the mercy of those who can," he added.

"CONSIDER INDIA AS YOUR MOTHERLAND AND BE LOYAL TO HER"

Hooseinbhoy Lalljee's Advice To Muslims In The Union

BOMBAY, Friday.

A fervent appeal to Muslims and Hindus of India to sink their past enmity and bitterness and live harmoniously and amicably was made by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lallji, president of the All-India All Parties Shia Conference addressing a press conference at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

He declared that Muslims should refashion their outlook and consider India as their motherland and be loyal to her. He said that a large number of Muslims were swayed by the Muslim League. But now, after the division had taken place the question was whether the 5 crores of Muslims of India would be loyal citizens of the Indian Dominion and take their rightful place in India. Most Muslims, if not all, he opined, had now realised that they had been placed in an unenviable position by the division of the country.

JOINT ELECTORATES WELCOME

Mr. Lalljee welcomed the introduction of joint electorates by the Constituent Assembly. He remarked that separate electorates had not only divided Hindus and Muslims but had created bitterness between the two communities.

He observed that the people of India never thought that after the attainment of independence, India would smack of theocracy. But, he pointed out.

"The recent troubles in the country and specially the terrible events which have taken place in the Punjab leading to mass exodus from one Dominion to another, the all important question has been pushed into the forefront whether either the Indian Union, or Pakistan would become a theocratic state or whether they would be full-fledged modern democratic states. There is a cry from a section, perhaps a very small section, of the people of this country that the country should be maintained purely for the benefit of the Hindus, and there is a similar cry in Pakistan that Pakistan should be a Muslim state, but this cry is a cry of despair and can be viewed against the background of the great tragedies that have taken place and which have created terrible bitterness amongst the people."

He added it was a matter of great satisfaction that the top-rank leaders and particularly Mahatma Gandhi had decried all notions of creating a Hindu State in India.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE

Describing theocracy as a very dangerous doctrine he said it would undermine the solidarity of the people.

Continuing the Shia leader deplored the fact that the aid of foreign powers had been sought by Pakistan and said that it was tantamount to inviting the intervention of foreign potentates. He reminded how the British, Portuguese, French and other European powers got a foothold in India and conquered the country. He warned that if Pakistan invited foreign help they and perhaps India would lose the sympathies of our Asiatic neighbours. "It is our boundant duty to resist all interventions of alien powers in our internal affairs and settle our domestic differences ourselves."

Referring to the poverty of India, Mr. Lalljee said the crying need of the hour was to increase production on all fronts and provide adequate food clothing, housing and sanitation to those who tilled and toiled. He regretted that people were frittering away time, energy and resources on the idle talks of discriminations between communities and classes.

LET MUSLIMS DESIST FROM COW-SLAUGHTER

He pleaded that cow slaughter should be stopped because slaughtering of cows would be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. He pointed out that the majority of Muslims did not consume meat diet daily. He affirmed that in order to create real amity, friendship and fellow-feeling between different communities the Muslims of India desist from cow slaughter.

He also appealed to Hindus not to make a bogey of cow slaughter and perpetuate communal bitterness.

"ARABS LEFT IN THE LURCH"

LONDON, Oct. 16. (Reuter): Soviet support in the United Nations for partition of Palestine "will deal a death blow to the sentiments of friendship which the Arabs have recently begun to cherish for Russia," according to the Turkish newspaper "Cumhuriyet" quoted tonight by Ankara radio.

"The Arabs had begun to consider the Soviet Union their friend", the paper said. "They relied mainly on Russia for the triumph of their cause but Russia has now left them in the lurch".

The Istanbul newspaper 'Tasvir' also quoted by Ankara radio said "internal wars will break out in the Middle East if the partition of Palestine ever takes place.

"The traditional policy of the Kremlin consists of sowing the seeds of disorder and strife wherever and whenever possible."

First thing in the morning — even before washing — think of Inner Cleanliness, which is the sure foundation of health and beauty. A glass of sparkling Andrews gives you Inner Cleanliness as nothing else can — refreshes and invigorates the whole system — clears the skin — prevents many everyday ills. Andrews is gentle in its action but thorough — take it regularly, as the need arises. See how it does its inner cleansing work:

FIRST . . Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity.

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FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, purifies and cools the blood.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Durga Puja"

Sir,—With the approach of the Durga Puja, the biggest Hindu religious festival in Bengal, we the Bengalis of Bombay are feeling very acutely the absence of any holiday from our offices. In Bengal not only the Government but even the newspapers observe this festival by closing their offices for a week. Some of the Provinces in Northern and Eastern India also observe this holiday. About ten thousand Bengalis are unable to take part in the public celebrations which go on for four days at four centres of this city only, as they have to attend their offices. Public celebrations of this kind also take place at Poona, Ahmedabad and Ambarnath. We have no doubt that the Hindus from this and other provinces who enjoy this festival are also feeling the same. It would, therefore, be a handsome gesture on the part of the Government to declare four days holidays during the Durga Puja which this year takes place from 21st October, 1947. May we therefore appeal to Premier Kher through your esteemed journal to take necessary steps in the matter?—Yours, etc.

LAL MOHAN GHOSH,
Hony. General Secretary.
Bengal Club.

Bombay.

A Refugees' Complaint

Sir,—I became a refugee from West Punjab leaving behind my property worth two lakhs. I went on 4-10-47 to the Refugee Office at Poona to enlist myself and request for aid. I was registered as No. 79. The D.S.P. i/c of that office directed me to E.P.A. to Collector, Poona and A.S.O. Poona, with the two introductory slips for aid.

The E.P.A. allowed me to draw two blankets free by passing orders to the store-keeper, who put it off up to Tuesday next, saying 'none in stock' On Tuesday the store-keeper again passed me to the E.P.A. for reconfirmation. On re-confirmation from E.P.A., I was passed on to A.S.O for the free supply of 'two blankets' The so-called 'Durries' were offered to me as 'Blankets' Their breadth was about 32 and 70' and they were of cotton, weighing about two pounds. I told the A.S.O. "You may issue these as Durries and not as Blankets", but he insisted on my accepting them as blankets. I took them to th E.P.A. He ordered me to go to refugees' camp at Capsawadi, which is about 8 miles from Poona either on foot or by train if I had money.

The Government have announced that they are helping refugees. The treatment given to me as refugee is an example from one of those who are being treated daily.

The following suggestions are made in the above connection:—

(a) A distinct sign should be displayed from Poona Station to the Refugee Office.

(b) Light food (dry) should be made available at the Refugee Office for immediate issue to refugees free of charge.

(c) Free transport should be made available to the refugee.

(d) Arrangements at the Refugees camp at Capsawadi should be overhauled as the present arrangements are absolutely no good.

(e) Officers and office-bearers of the Office dealing with Refugees may please be asked to be polite towards the refugees. A man who was worth lakhs previously and now a beggar should not be treated so harshly as refugees are being treated at present by the E.P.A. to the Collector of Poona and office-bearers of Refugees' Camp, Capsawadi.—Yours, etc.

HANSRAJ SIKKA,
(Refugee No 79.)

Kirkee, Oct. 10.

Suggestions On Refugee Problem

Sir,—Recently the Government of the Eastern Punjab announced its decision to allot lands for cultivation to the refugees and it has been fixed that the refugees from a certain districts of Pakistan will settle in a particular tehsil or district of the Eastern Punjab. Though the land allotted for the time being is very small, the unfortunate refugees do appreciate this step of the Government.

This much has been done for the help of those who were landlords in the Western Punjab. But even those persons are not getting their due share of land. The district magistrates, tehsildars and other officers are not co-operating and taking interest. The announcement of the Government cannot have any effect unless the officers concerned work in the spirit of service. A tour of the province by the Minister, concerned, S. Ishar Singh Majhail, in order to see how the refugees are being helped, is a great necessity. Some persons have taken possession of land by their own power and influence. The principle of "Might is right" should not be allowed to rule and immediate arrangements should be made for equitable distribution of lands based on justice.

On the other hand, the refugees from the urban areas, shopkeepers and employees from villages and towns, are greatly disappointed as nothing concrete is forthcoming for their help.

In this connection I venture to offer some suggestions for those who are in power and really want to serve their countrymen in their hour of need:

1. Persons from among the refugees be recruited in army, navy and air forces and police in order to strengthen defence and internal management of India.

2. Large scale industries be established under the direct management of the Government where the refugees may be employed on salary or commission basis.

3. Financial help should be given to those who desire to start some private enterprise.

4. The Government should take up certain trades, the supply and rates of which have already been controlled, in their own hands and start its own depots in cities and towns where the refugees be employed. As the commodities will be sold on controlled rates at such depots, the trade of the black marketeers will be greatly affected and this may lead to eliminate black market system from India very easily.

5. The economic status of the refugees is almost equal at present. This may be made use of for introducing some kind of Socialistic administration as suggested above.—Yours, etc.

S. S. AMOLE,
Principal.
Guru Ram College, Amritsar.

Muslim Loyalty To India

Sir,—Many of your correspondents have commented and not a few leaders of Indian public opinion have expressed themselves on the most hotly discussed topic of the day viz., Muslim loyalty to India. The general tone and tenor of these speeches and writings appear to emphasize that with the establishment of Pakistan the Indian Muslims have forfeited the confidence of the majority community and that if the former wish to lead an honourable existence under the Indian Sun, they have to pledge anew their loyalty to the Indian Union. The futility of this thesis stands exposed when once it is recognised that Pakistan and Indian Union have come into being as a result of the June 3 plan which was accepted by the accredited representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League and various other parties after due deliberation and mutual discussion. That the scheme to divide India was not forced upon the Congress will be admitted even by the meanest intelligence. Therefore, if what was once decided upon by mutual consent and agreement has now become an anathema to one of the parties, all should suffer the consequences. The oath of loyalty to Bharat Mata must be administered to the Hindus and Muslims alike. To the Muslims because they conceived partition and to the Hindus for giving what Mahatma Gandhi once said "shape and form to an amorphous plan."—Yours, etc.

M. A. HARRIS.

Karachi.

New Rent Bill

(I)

Sir,—The new Rent Bill is unsatisfactory and defective in some respects which may be briefly indicated:

(1) It is ostensibly intended to give greater protection to tenants. Nevertheless, in place of the three grounds at present available to the landlord to eject tenants the new Bill provides 12. No doubt under the present Acts there is a general clause empowering the Controller to give Certificate for any other satisfactory reason besides those mentioned, but this clause has always been construed by the Control authorities in accordance with the principle of "Ejusdem Generis" and many of the new grounds now provided in the Bill are not considered satisfactory reasons under the general clause. So that the measure intended for the protection of the tenants operates for the benefit of the landlords and makes many more pretexts available to them for harassing and ejecting tenants.

(2) The Government have turned a deaf ear to the request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to allow tenants to be ejected from substantial and habitable buildings on the ground of the same being required for reconstruction and repairs.

Over 75% of the cases in Small Causes Court are for ejectment and a larger majority of them are filed on the ground that the premises are required for demolition and reconstruction or repairs.

As a short term policy no habitable building should be allowed to be demolished for any reason whatsoever. New buildings especially when there is such a shortage of building materials, should be encouraged on vacant lands and distribution of vacant flats. It is well known that several landlords keep flats vacant under one pretext or another waiting for the highest bidder for "Pugree" money to come along.—Yours, etc.

A LAWYER.

(II)

Sir,—There is so much hue and cry about the meagre concessions proposed for landlords, but the tenants can only feel the pinch when they turn sides. I also felt a few years back that the landlords were . . . . , but now that I am the owner of a small building, I know the difficulties and can well realize the difference. Will any tenant solve my problem? I am a Punjabi. My parents and other nearest relatives who had property worth lakhs are now refugees at Delhi, Mussoorie and Jullundhar, driven out in rage from their comfortable bungalows and desire to come over here if I could accommodate them in my own building or arrange any decent place elsewhere. One of my tenants, a B.A., LL.B., is leaving Bombay and has given possession of the flat to another person without my knowledge and permission in spite of my asking him to understand my needs and genuine requirements. I have consulted police and my legal advisors and no one is able to help me get the flat from the new comer without serving a legal notice and then wait till the decision of the court, which may take months after filing suit. Is it not shameful for me to show my helplessness to my dear ones having my own building? It is true that landlords should not trouble peaceful tenants, but if even those who are actually leaving do not give possession to the landlords and neither the Government give protection immediately in such instances, who will dare to erect buildings in future when the law makes tenant the master!—Yours, etc.

K. L. ANAND.

(III)

Sir,—The papers dated October 9, brought the news to the man in the street about Bombay Government's policy as explained by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the caption "Not Afraid Of Capitalists."

I trust the new Rent bill, which will receive assent of the House very shortly, should in fact be thrown aside as it does not represent the common man but the landlords which are normally a wealthy class and which no one can deny. The bill itself proves beyond doubt that it is anti-tenant and hundreds of thousands will be thrown on the streets if it is to become law. In plain words I should say that if anybody has not been afraid to displease the tenants who number lakhs, they have been our Popular Government when considering the bill in its true aspects.

In spite of the stormy criticism and opposition from all quarters, one is at a loss to understand how our Popular Ministry is going to justify their claim of sincerity as "Not Afraid Of Capitalists" which hope is far from sight.

We must judge our Ministers by results and not by rosy promises and assertions as stated by our Minister, Morarjibhai. Let us hope they will not betray the common man who have put them to power and who are in majority The landlords are very few in number and their support at the time of voting will be of no avail. Let us see that a legislation comes in effect immediately stopping all ejectment suits pending in courts of law and those who are to be ejected, as has been done in West Bengal.—Yours, etc.

M. J. JOSEPH.

Master Tara Singh's Statement

Sir,—A letter under the caption 'Master Tara Singh's Statement' published in your esteemed paper on 27-9-47 calls for a reply:

I am also equally concerned with what Master Tara Singh said in his statement. But the way in which "Anti-Humbug" has tried to right a wrong is not correct. In so doing he has added another humbug to the last portion of the Sikh leader's statement. The letter under comment could have gone unnoticed but for its irresponsible and rude contents. By quoting the late Sir Fazal-e-Hussain Mr. Anti-Humbug has mischievously tried to prove that a Sikh —only by virtue of his caste—happens to be so shortsighted that he acts before he thinks.

How I wish Mr. Anti-Humbug's remarks were only limited to the Sikh leader's statement as an individual case.—Yours, etc.

A NATIONALIST.

Poona.

Howlers By College Professors

Sir,—Mr. Angelo Moses of the Khalsa College, in letter published in the "Chronicle" dated 11-10-1947, has given some "howlers" perpetrated by college professors of the Bombay University. Such "howlers" are current in various universities and college professors will continue to perpetrate them—at least so long as the students are clever enough to manufacture them!

Here are a few from a college in the Travancore University, where I studied:

A professor who arrived late to preside over a students' meeting apologised that "owing to certain homicidal duties, I was unable to be present in time.....".

When the professor's daughter gave birth to a child, the doctor rang him up from the hospital and gave him the happy news. The professor, all excitement, asked the doctor, "Doctor, am I a grandfather or a grandmother?"

The same professor, who was an official of the College Tennis Club once asked the marker to "bring a heavy roller and impress the stones in the tennis court".

The principal of the college, in a testimonial given to a retiring peon, is reported to have said: 'As a peon of this college for the last 25 years, I have known Mr. So and So.....'.

The principal, who was the warden of the collegiate hostel, always complained that the students were wasting water. One day he told the students not to use so much water for their bath and added, "When I was a student in Madras, I used to bathe in a tin of kerosene oil" (meaning that he required only a kerosene-oil-tin-ful of water for his bath).—yours, etc.

A. M. ABRAHAM.

Bombay.

Indian Students' Union And Hostel (London)

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, through this letter, to approach the many ex-members and friends of the Indian Students Union and Hostel at 112 Gower Street, London? Over 8,000 members have passed through this famous institution during the past 27 years and there are many other friends who have visited the place from time to time and know something of the service that the institution has rendered in the past. The premises at 112 Gower Street were totally destroyed during the London Blitz in September 1940 and the work had to be carried on in rented quarters since. At present we have rented two houses at 25-26 Woburn Square and our Hostel is now accommodating 50 students and there is a membership of nearly 500.

Plans are now ready for re-building the hostel at 112 Gower Street and a financial appeal is being issued to the public for contributions for this project. The total amount needed is Rs. 9,75,000 of which about half the amount is in sight. The rest of the amount, about Rs. 5 lakhs, is yet to be raised within the next few months. May I appeal to ex-members and friends of the institution to respond generously? Contributions will be gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer, National Council of Y. M. C. A's., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.—Yours, etc.

T. D. SANTWAN,
National General Secretary
of Y. M. C. A's.

Indiscipline Among Students

Sir—Premier Kher has to be greatly complimented on the very Convocation Address he recently gave to this year's graduates of the Madras University. Indeed, in these days of great student unrests, upheavals and movements, a right admonition of this type from such a respected and well-known personality serves a much felt need of the University community in particular of this country.

We have been hearing of many unruly incidents from the student population in recent times. In a way the students' movements can be traced to the impetus and backing given during the course of their independence fight by the then responsible political leaders of this country, and today the indiscipline and disorderly behaviour of the students in the various institutions has almost become something like the strike mania in big cities. Look, for instance, at the recent incidents in the Lucknow University.

It is high time the students of India — tomorrow's citizens and rulers of this country — are brought into the right direction and told how foolish they would be if they go in after cheap political slogans and hanker after premature leadership. Premier Kher has given the correct lead in this matter by tendering very valuable advice to the student community and let us hope that other eminent educationists like Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Dr. Amarnath Jha and recognised student leaders like Panditji, Maulana Azad and Jai Prakash Narain would come forward and issue pamphlets and bulletins stressing the need for strict discipline within the portals of schools and colleges.—Yours, etc

R. N. MENON

Poona.

A Cambay Grievance

Sir,—The Cambay High Court judge being ill since January 1947 was unable to attend the Court. He expired on 17th April 1947. The High Court is not functioning since January. The Cambay authorities have not taken any measures to appoint a new judge until now and the result is that nearly 60 to 70 appeals have been awaiting the hearing and final disposals. In criminal appeals bails are not granted and for the want of judge the accused persons undergo the sentence without the disposals of appeals. In very many cases the accused persons have finished term of imprisonment without the appeals having reached hearing.

In civil cases also no measures are being taken to expedite them.

An appeal is made to His Highness the Nawabsaheb to give his attention so that the justice may be done.—Yours, etc.

"KHAMBATY".

Russian Quintuplets

Sir,—Some time ago we learnt from a Tass Agency Report that Russia was fortunate in having a second batch of quintuplets. The first batch, the Dionnes, all give girls named Yvonne, Annette, Cecile, Emilie and Marie, were born in May 1934 in America. In the course of the last 500 years the world has recorded only 60 such cases and not one had survived so far until modern times. The Dionnes are still living and now in their teens. They have helped solve a number of knotty problems in the struggle between hereditarians and environmentalists. Mr. Amram Scheinfeld in his very interesting book "You and Heredity" writes (Chapter XIX) as under:—

"The story and the lesson of the Dionnes are far from being finished. While the entire world prays that they will live a long and happy life, geneticists are even more ardent in their prayers for them. No human experiment holds forth greater promise. Secretly many a scientist wishes that there were another set of identical quintuplets that could be separated at the instant of birth and that each of these would be reared in an "entirely different environment', as deliberately different as science could make it. One child might be reared in the slums; a second in the wealthiest of homes surrounded by every luxury; a third perhaps among half starved illiterate mountaineers in Kentucky; a fourth in the home of a professor at Harvard; and perhaps a fifth in just an average middle-class home of an average couple, or on an average mid-western farm."

Mr. Scheinfeld's and along with him many scientists' secret wish has now been realised. Would not Soviet Russia or the scientific world at large at once take charge of these quintuplets (provided they are identicals) and rear them apart in as differing environments as possible in the interest of science of heredity and environment. There will be so much to compare and contrast with the Dionnes, their figures, features, manners, health, intellects, behaviour, accomplishments, adjustments, failures, successes, personality, etc. Let us pray that Russia has already moved in the matter. If so, we shall await results with deep concern in the next three or five years.—Yours, etc.

S. P. DESAI.

Bombay's Food Policy

Sir,—One must admire the language and moderation of the Official Statement of the Bombay Government on the observations made by Mr. K. C. Basak, Commissioner of Food, West Bengal Government, at the conference, on the 22nd September '47 of members of the Provincial Assembly and leaders from different parties of the province. But its arguments would seem to be a little far-fetched and fallacious. Considering the seriousness of the present food situation in the country an examination of them would not, I suppose, be out of place.

The statement of West Bengal's Food Commissioner that "while Bombay could still go on with ration of 12 ozs. per man, Bengal had already reduced her quota to 10 ozs. and was being forced to cut it down further to 8 ozs.", is a hard and solid fact which the Bombay Government does not deny. Its corollary that one reason why people in rationed areas throughout India could not be placed on an equal footing was that "Bombay was not ready to reduce the scale of rations now obtaining there" is again accepted by the Bombay Government in its statement. How then has Bengal's Food Commissioner misled anybody the Bombay Government has failed to make out.

The West Bengal Government was not in the picture in early 1943 and one is not told which of the provincial Governments stood in the way of the adoption of a uniform policy for which the Bombay Government took the initiative then. The unassailable fact is that in 1947 Bombay has refused to fall in line in the matter of uniformity of ration scale. And yet, only in June 1946 Bombay "expressed its readiness to accept a uniform quantum of the ration.." says its Government statement; but Bombay does not agree now to what it was ready to accept in 1946. The "alternative" then adopted by Bombay "with the approval of the Government of India" was, we are told "of continuing distribution on the basis of 12 ozs. per day per adult by reducing the proportion of popular grains in the ration and by intensifying local procurement." The last is a damaging admission. If by "intensifying local procurement" Bombay could keep up its present ration scale—its (prospective) procurement figures which have to be and presumably were furnished to the India Government must have been very much incorrect (being lower)—and that in spite of her excellent food control system pronounced to be "model for the rest of India"! "If p then q"—which is Bertrand Russel's definition of mathematics. And Bombay has certainly never been obliged to reduce the proportion of popular grains to one seer per adult per week (rice) which West Bengal has been obliged to do. Comparison of procurement figures of the two provinces becomes rather unreal in the above background.

The public have no data to judge whether the criticism that India Government's allotment to Bombay in October 1947 was out of relation to her procurement was justly made by Bengal's Food Commissioner; but Bombay is continuing her old scale of ration and must be having or is assured of more stocks. May be her "shadow procurement" has not been noticed by the India Government.

That indeed is a sad and serious state of affairs. And Indian Union is now ruled by one party throughout; another feather perhaps in the Congress cap!—Yours, etc.

"P.K.B."

Calcutta.

Petrol For Mysore Visitors Not Available Between Chitaldrug And Godalur

"A W.I.A.A. Member who recently passed through the Mysore State on his way to Ooty reports that owing to the recent Railway Strike petrol is not available to people from outside who visit Mysore or pass through the State This is particularly so between Chitaldrug and Godalur where there is absolutely no petrol and motorists who undertake long journeys across this stretch much be prepared for this eventuality"—so states a Press Note issued by the W.I.A.A. Bombay.

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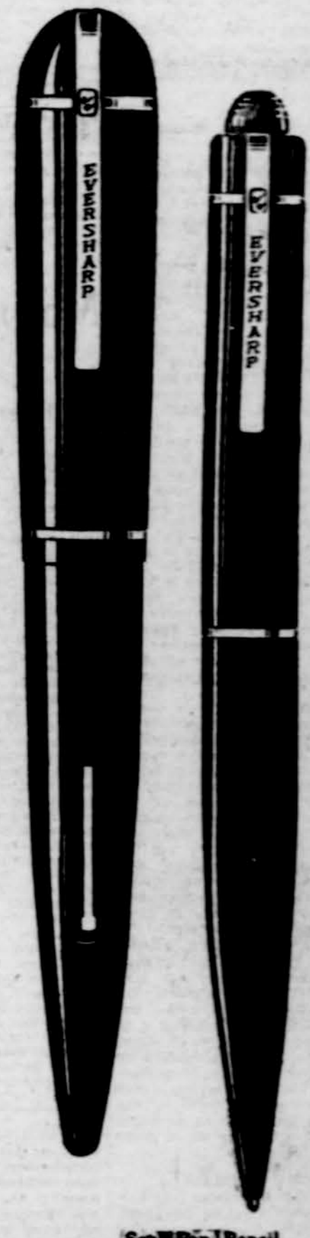

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Court Causerie

By NESTOR

NEW RENT BILL—

A hue and cry has been raised at the provisions of the new Rent Bill, but "agitation" seems to be a chronic disease affecting a public newly-awakened to mass political consciousness. The new Rent Bill is in our opinion a just measure designed to maintain a fair balance between the landlord and his tenant. After all, what right has the tenant to expect that it should contain everything for his benefit and nothing for that of the landlord. Moreover, the new Bill seeks to introduce several innovations for which experience of the working of the present Rent Acts has revealed the necessity.

The tenant world seems to have been much perturbed over the provision which entitles the landlord to eject the tenant not only when the premises are required for his own use, but also when they are required for the use of his son or daughter over 21 years of age or for his father or mother or for "any other person for whom under his personal law he is under a legal obligation to provide a residence." The words just quoted have caused a considerable amount of apprehension in the minds of the public. It must not, however, be overlooked that a landlord cannot obtain an ejectment order under this clause for a relative, however near, or a dependent however helpless, unless he is under a "legal" obligation to provide a residence for him—an obligation enforceable by a Court of law. Such relatives are very few and the clause under consideration is not as wide as it appears to the layman. In so far as it goes, this concession to the landlord appears to be reasonable, for it must not be forgotten that, after all, the building is the property of the landlord and it is hard on him indeed that he should be prevented from providing accommodation for those towards whom he is under a legal obligation to provide such facilities.

While protecting sub-tenancies existing at the date when the new Bill becomes law, for the future, subletting without the permission of the landlord has rightly been made a ground of ejectment so as to prevent profiteering by dishonest tenants. Under the present law, intimation to the landlord is all that is necessary, unless of course the terms of tenancy contain an express clause against sub-letting without the permission of the landlord. When, however, premises have been lawfully sublet, the new Bill does not propose to leave the sub-tenant at the mercy of a tenant colluding with the landlord to drive the sub-tenant out after having taken a "pugree" from him as is the case at present, but provides that on the interest of the tenant being determined, the sub-tenant shall be deemed to have become the direct tenant of the landlord. The new Bill also contains a useful provision directed against tenants who obtain a "pugree" from landlords as a condition of the relinquishment of their tenancy, by providing six months imprisonment as a punishment for such offences.

The new Bill also makes a distinct improvement on the draft which was circulated at the beginning of the year by providing that if the landlord incurs expenditure on any reasonable improvement or structural alteration, other than mere decoration or ordinary repairs, he shall be entitled to make an increase in rent not exceeding 6% on the amount so expended. The earlier draft had provided a general increase of 10% to compensate the landlord for the increased cost of maintenance and repairs, though there was no obligation in law upon a landlord to effect any repairs at all. The new Bill for the first time seeks to impose a new obligation on the landlord to keep the premises in good and tenantable repair, and if he fails to do so, the tenant is given a right to deduct the expenses of such repairs from the rent. We doubt whether it is competent to the Bombay Legislature to effect what is virtually an amendment of the Transfer of Property Act which is a central enactment.

The new Bill also contains useful provisions for checking the device so familiar to us in recent years of selling or letting out furniture as a condition of the grant of tenancy, which is nothing else but an indirect way of taking "pugree". The taking of a "pugree" is visited with severe punishment, viz. six months and fine and confiscation of the "premises" for the letting of which the "pugree" was taken. While we approve of these stringent provisions, we wonder how it will be possible to confiscate to Government a room or a flat which is the subject matter of the tenancy while the rest of the building continues to belong to the landlord.

On the whole, in our opinion, the Bill seeks to effect several useful improvements in the law relating to rent control, and the Bombay Government are to be congratulated on what we consider to be a commendable effort to hold the scales even between the vested interests of the landlord and the helpless condition of the tenant in a city in which overcrowding goes on apace.

* * *

INTERLOCUTORY RELIEF—

In the case of Pritamdas vs. Lalchand Mr. Justice Coyajee has held, very recently that interlocutory relief in the shape of a Receiver or an Injunction cannot be granted if the plaint did not contain specific prayers asking for those reliefs. This decision which is of considerable importance to legal practitioners, seems to have been based on the wording of Order 7, Rule 7, of our Civil Procedure Code which enjoins that every plaint must state specifically the relief which the plaintiff claims. The corresponding provision in England is identical in terms. It has, however been held in England, and standard English works on pleadings have also taken the view that interlocutory relief can always be granted by the court in a proper case, even though it has not been prayed for, except perhaps where it is a part of the substantive relief claimed in the suit. Even under our Civil Procedure Code the court can always appoint a Receiver whenever it appears to it to be "just and convenient" to make such an order. Moreover, such relief can also be granted as and by way of "general or other relief" which, under the terms of Order 7, Rule 7 itself, need not be prayed for. The decision of Mr. Justice Coyajee referred to above appears to us to be clearly wrong. The English authorities on the point were not cited before him, nor were they considered by him in his Judgment, and to that extent the decision appears to be "per incuriam".

WHAT BRITAIN HAS GOT

Overseas Gap Of £600 Millions Is Her Problem

(By GORDON CUMMINGS)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

As Britain rolls up her sleeves to tackle the toughest economic problem in her history it is of primary importance to get a clear line-up of the assets which her forty-nine million men, women and children have at their disposal at this difficult time. This, then, is a report on the physical and social state of the Nation as I, an Englishman who has seen all the ups and downs of two world wars, find it, and stripped of political, sectional and partisan slants and interpretations.

HARDUPNESS FOR TIME

Right away one fairly prevalent misunderstanding must be cleared up: Britain is not hard up in terms of good adequate living, reasonable comfort and decent social conditions. There is no starvation or poverty, nor are her people in rags. As a whole the British people are to-day in better physical and social shape than for many long years. Britain's hardupness is for time, for the means of catching up on six years' arrears of lost production, replacement of war-exhausted equipment, resources and reserves, for the means of paying for imports which have been exceeding exports. She is badly off only in terms of the multitudinous things she has to do in a rapidly shortening time. There must be a clear distinction between the internal condition and the external problem.

To-day, a large section of the British population, which before the war was living either just on or below the minimum subsistence level is now fully fed and clothed, like the rest of the community. That has been achieved on smaller supplies than pre-war by ensuring fair and full shares of essentials for all at fair prices, and making everything that is necessary to living decently do a bigger and usefuller job of work. Extravagance and waste have been the sufferers, the needy "lower half" the beneficiaries. Misconception of the real position has arisen through comparing current internal British conditions with those in the few countries which are now better off than her, and listening to the plaints of the minorities, who, though still adequately clothed and fed, have nothing over for extravagant living.

BETTER FED & CLOTHED

A great deal of the good physical and social state of Britain's people can be proved by facts, a part of it, however, only by visual comparison. Figures, for instance, show that the British clothes bill is now proportionately lower than pre-war, yet all fashion experts agree that the nation as a whole is far better dressed. Most people can afford to buy, and are buying, better quality clothes. Rationing has spread the available supplies evenly over every section of the population.

Food, again, has been more evenly shared. Although the average daily calories of 2,885 per person is slightly below the pre-war 3,000, millions are eating more, waste and overeating have disappeared. Proof that the nation is physically better fed and fitter than in 1939 is provided by the latest health statistics. Deaths from tuberculosis, which during and after the First World War rose sharply, fell to the lowest level ever recorded in 1945, when they were 24,000 compared with 25,623 in 1939.

While the birth rate has gone up from 15.3 per thousand in 1939 to 22.8 in the first quarter of 1947, infant mortality has fallen from 50.6 per thousand in 1939 to 43 per thousand. Maternal mortality has likewise dropped sharply—from 3.10 per thousand births in 1939 to 1.79 in 1945. In his last report, for 1945, the Chief Medical Officer of Health was able to say that nutrition generally remained good, that children had better physique than in pre-war days, and that the general level of health, which improved during the war years, was being maintained.

MORE MONEY IN WAGE PACKETS

On the more material side of current British life, there is, even after allowing for the higher cost of most things, more real money in wage packets. A widespread sample taken by the Minister of Labour shows that average weekly earnings of millions of manual workers rose ninety per cent between October 1938 and October 1946. The greater margin which higher wages has allowed is reflected in the amounts spent on recreation, amusement and greater comfort. On a revaluation at 1938 prices some of the comparative figures show the trend. Total national expenditure on entertainment rose from £64 millions in 1939 to £102 millions in 1946. On travel from £160 millions to £226 millions, on tobacco from £177 millions to £236 millions, on books, newspapers and magazines from £64 millions to £88 millions, and on fuel and light from £105 to £215 millions. Then, finally there is negligible unemployment, the quarter million out of work being little more than one per cent of the twenty million working population.

OVERSEAS GAP

I want there to be no misconception about the state of Britain. The above facts may be interpreted as meaning that there is no British problem. Internally Britain is fundamentally sound and still has enormous reserves available. It is the Overseas Gap of £600 millions which is the problem. That is where her over-extended, overworked machine needs time to adjust its productivity and tempo to deal with the gigantic problems left by six years of total war effort.

Perhaps you remember how Henry Ford had to face up to a mighty problem of changing conditions in the early 'twenties. He tackled what the world said was an impossible task by mobilising all his resources and completely overhauling his production methods. He knew that his business was intrinsically sound; all that was wanted was time for readjustments. Well, Britain, as I see it, is to-day in about the same boat. Henry Ford won out. I make no forecast about Britain. The facts I have outlined should be enough to supply the answer—her men and women who are now starting to close the Overseas Gap are fit physically to cope with the hard days ahead.

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"Dissolve The Muslim League"

(BY PROF. NARAYAN DESHPANDE, POONA.)

The worst consequence of the happenings of the last few weeks is that they have almost "uprooted humanity". Man ceases to think as man and behaves like a beast. No effort can be considered too great, no sacrifice too heavy, if we can only restore the human values of life to their proper place.

Right-thinking men in all communities have already begun to perceive the dangers of allowing things to drift. An all-out effort is needed to remove the atmosphere of suspicion of which is born the communal ill-will and the spirit of retaliation, leading to a vicious circle which ultimately serves no useful purpose. The minority must, equally with the majority, shoulder responsibility for restoring an atmosphere of mutual confidence, tolerance and co-operation. It must establish its claim to sharing equally with others the rights as also the responsibilities of Indian citizenship. It must not grudge any sacrifice on that score.

LOGICAL OUTCOME

The Muslims in India can serve this noble cause effectively if they dissolve the Muslim League, in so far as the Indian Dominion is concerned. It would be an act of sacrifice on the part of millions of Muslims who have always looked upon the League as their truly representative organisation and as their saviour. The success with which the League mobilised Muslim opinion in support of its demand for Pakistan is really surprising. The League has been the effective cementing force for all Muslims in the country. To advocate dissolution of the League in the very hour of its victory would appear ironical. That, however, is the logical outcome of partition. Pakistan was the objective of the Muslim League and the two-nation theory its guiding star. With the establishment of Pakistan, the Muslim League has lost its "raison-detre" in India.

The dissolution of the League in India is also likely to benefit the Muslims themselves in the long run. Whether India becomes a completely secular State or not, one thing seems to be certain that the communal electorates will find no place in India. In so far as political activity in this country is going to be constitutional, the abolition of communal electorates will mean a radical change in the tone of our political life. In the context of this development, the continued existence of the Muslim League — or any other communal party — as a political party would prove anomalous. It may in fact, intensify communal feelings and further develop communal consciousness on the part of the majority community which would be definitely harmful to the cause of the Muslims as also of the country.

The formation of political parties on non-communal lines would cure Indian politics of a longstanding disease and enable the country to march ahead on the road to progress. The Leaguers in India by making this sacrifice, will not only clear the way for their rightful absorption in the body-politic but will also strengthen the progressive forces in India and stem the tide of reactionary elements engulfing the whole country.

EXIT JAPANESE BIG BUSINESS

Remnants Being Destroyed

Washington—Systematically and thoroughly, the remnants of Japanese big business are being destroyed through relentless efforts of the allied occupation authorities. The big firms which once dominated the East Asia economic scene and which played a vital role in building up Japan's potential for the aggressive war against her neighbors, are being turned over to the country's little people."

The latest reports from Tokyo tell how public sale of shares of giant Japanese holding companies and other firms slated for dissolution are well under way. The securities dealers have purchased, for about 6,000,000 yen, 115,000,000 shares in the closed institutions. These are now being offered to the public this week.

A New York *Times* correspondent, Burton Crane, reporting on the sale, said these closed institutions include Japan's overseas banks, colonizaonti companies, and wartime companies created for the purposes now ended. The companies will be unable to do business in the future, but will have the assets that are rapidly being liquidated.

The SCAP Anti-Trust and Cartels Division estimated that eventually 20,000,000,000 yen worth of securities will be offered to the public. The sales are supervised by the Japanese Securities Coordinating Liquidation Commission Agency which completed its formal organization last June. The sales of the former Zaibatsu interests to the "little people" of Japan are designed to prevent the excessive accumulation of securities by any one individual or group, with each shareholder limited in the amount of shares he may buy.

This is in accordance with the basic post-surrender policy toward the Japanese Zaibatsu companies which formerly had a stranglehold over the country's economy. The break-up of the holding companies and the sale of shares to the general public is designed to democratize the Japanese economic set-up following the policy reiterated by the Far Eastern Commission last June nineteenth specifically requiring a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations, accompanied by their progressive replacement by organizations which widen the basis of control and ownership."

The sales of the securities of the holding companies are next on the list for marketing, as soon as their reorganization plans are complete. Crane reported that the Anti-Trust and Cartels Division has already received informal reorganization plans from some 200 companies, plus nearly complete plans from about 40. This includes virtually all the "big ten" spinners, the biggest mining companies, and many of the shipbuilding companies. In order to accomplish a quick sale of the securities, the Japanese commission will not insist on the highest prices for the shares, as the lower the price, the greater will be the spread of ownership. The reorganization plans now being submitted include suggestions as to how many companies will be formed from former establishments as well as financial arrangements involving the percentage of shares to be offered to the company employees and the percentage to be offered to the general public.

Public hearings are expected to be held on each plan. All the companies are being broken up and monopolistic features being eliminated. For example, mining companies are being obliged to sever coal from metals, and some companies that had virtually independent enterprises at both ends of Japan will be forced to make geographical divisions.

The reports likewise indicate that the Japanese government will shortly announce plans to further implement and put teeth into Zaibatsu break up policy. It is reported that the new program will broaden the scope to include seven or eight companies in addition to the big ten." Also, not only will family members of all these 17 or 18 interests be prohibited from participation in companies directly connected with any Zaibatsu concerns but directors, executives and auditors will also be barred from influential positions in any Zaibatsu connected or affiliated company for ten years to come. The ban will apply to all who held such positions in any Zaibatsu influenced company up to September 2, 1945, while those who assumed such positions after that date may be permitted to remain subject, however to special permission.—USIS

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

B. C. Sales 1 T D D. 1/5 15/16 Ready
B. C. Rates 1 T D D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying 1 T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Buying 1 T D D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/s 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/s 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/s 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal T. T. Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling 1 T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying 1 T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.
Paris Banks Selling 1 T Frs. 4580
Paris Banks Buying T T Frs. 4550
Amsterdam Banks Selling 1 T D D. Fr. 74
Java Banks Selling 1 T D D. —
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D. Rs. 94
Singapore Banks Selling 1 T D D. Rs. 197
New York/London Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/8 to 4.03 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy
London Discts 3 Months 17-32 p.c.
London Discts 6 Months 9-16th/5/8
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money:—Call 1/2 p.c 3 Months 1-2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c
Fund:—Easy

LONDON BULLION

London, Oct. 16.

Silver Spot	43-1/4 pence
Forward	43-3/4 pence
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 16

Australian Wheat (bulk) F O B	199-6 Oct./Nov.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 16.

December	2.02-1/4 to 2.02-1/2
March	2.98 bid
May	2.87-3/4 to 2.87-1/4
July	2.54-1/2 to 2.55

UNJHA PHARMACY DIVIDEND

UNJHA, October 16

Dividend of six per cent on ordinary and five per cent on preference shares declared at the third annual general meeting

Motor Transport And Ministry's Prosperity Plan

Interdependence Between Production And Communications

(By A Special Correspondent.)

While Mr. Morarji Desai, with his orilliant exposition and defence of the Bombay Government's road transport nationalization programme, carried the Bombay Assembly with him in getting his resolution passed, the longrange value of this Minister's reform can be appreciated only in relation to the other aspects of the overall planning for the province's prosperity.

STRATEGY OF ROADS.

Roads and other means of communications possess strategic military significance and the British rulers for this reason had developed or neglected them in the various parts of the country. Strategically, India can be classed with China and Russia in respect of distance, terrain and national economy and, as we see today, lack of communications could spell either strategic military security or socio-economic backwardness. It can block an invading enemy and it can also bring about isolation and stagnation in economic life.

To-day, the old military concept of defence is modified by the element of the air. But even apart from it, we, like the Chinese and Russians, are called upon to develop the internal communications system on uptodate lines to strengthen and develop the national economy. Militarily they have achieved a balance with their superior demography and even a position of leadership in their respective regional spheres.

IMPERIALIST INTERESTS.

The British in India built their strategic railway mainly for military purposes. But they exploited it not merely to establish a monopolistic position for the British investors but also for development of their purely economic interests. When the motor transport came, they practically sabotaged roads development with the result that we have not got a motor road between Bombay and Ahmedabad. In the classic phrase of the late-lamented Lord Curzon, the railway remained the favourite wife of the British super-nabob in India.

The roads development was contra-indicated to British military security thought as, in the event of subversive uprisings, a railway could be used more efficiently and simplified the problem of defensive organization. But a policy was deliberately evolved of neglecting motor transport. Even when British interests acquired vested interests in roads and motor transport, they persisted in their policy.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The Congress Ministry's approach is fundamentally different. According to the official statement of policy, the village is the focal point of all development projects prepared by the Government. That does not mean neglect of cities or the need of industrial development. On the contrary, the prosperity of villages is directly linked with that of the industrial activity and prosperity, like peace, has to be indivisible.

If, as the Government proposes, our village economy is to be strengthened and rejuvenated with encouragement to agriculture and establishment of co-operative organization, it is necessary not only to build more roads but also to see that they are used by fast surface transport. It is also necessary to see, as Morarji Desai emphasized, that vested interests do not interfere with the progress of motor transport development through profit motive.

SERVICE, NOT PROFIT.

The Congress Ministry is encouraging town and village planning and has been trying to see that every village lies within a distance of one mile from the nearest road. But there is an acute shortage of transport and this shortage is due not merely to temporary shortage of motor vehicles and petrol. We find that the transport operators organize on the 'cartel' principle and maintain monopolistic control. This is not 'free enterprize' but just monopoly and Minister Desai wants to end it in the interests of the people. This is to be welcomed and although vested interests might try to obstruct his progressive reform, he can depend on

People's Struggle In Hyderabad

Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. has issued the following press statement:

The people's struggle in Hyderabad continues with vigour and determination. The Nizam's Government is also not lacking in vigour and determination in suppressing the voice of the people. At the present moment the struggle seems to be unequal unless the brave people who have started it are backed up by millions of their country-men outside the borders of the State. The Nizam seems to be reluctant to join the Indian Union. If fortunately he takes up a decision to join the Indian Union, it is hoped that things will change and possibly there will be a friendly understanding between the people and the Nizam. The heroic struggle carried on now under the banner of the State Congress has caught the imagination of the masses and is steadily progressing in tempo and intensity. It has now gone deep into the villages. It is taking the shape of a peasants revolt against the autocratic rule of the Nizam. More than 5,000 people are already behind the prison bars including Swami Ramanand Tirth, the President of the State Congress. Repression in its worst form is taking a heavy toll of life. Several have been killed and many more are wounded. The unsocial goonda element which has become a close ally of the Government is also playing its part in suppressing the people's movement but the people are resisting bravely against heavy odds.

The struggle in Hyderabad is a part of the Indian struggle for freedom. Our own struggle in this country will not be complete unless the problem of the States like Hyderabad and Junagadh are finally solved.

Bombay has always been in the fore-front of the freedom's struggle and naturally its sympathies unmistakably are with the people of Hyderabad in their glorious fight to establish responsible Government in that State and also make that Government an integral part of the freedom of this country. The tragic happenings which are taking place in Hyderabad cannot leave the citizens of Bombay either unaffected or indifferent. We must help this great struggle with all our might. The struggle, great as it is, will require enormous financial backing. That must come from the people of this country and particularly from the people of this great City. On behalf of the Congress I earnestly appeal to the people of Bombay to contribute their mite towards the success of this struggle. Under the auspices of the Bombay P.C.C., the Hyderabad Aid Committee has been formed in Bombay. All contributions for this purpose should be sent to that Committee at the Congress House.

Steel Shares Close Steady On Moderate Buying

BULLION MARKET QUIET UNDER SCATTERED SELLING

Cotton Recovers After Early Hesitancy On Improved Demand

BOMBAY Oct. 17.

The future course of Share values entirely depends upon the decision of the Government as regards increase in the prices of cloth steel and cement prices There is utter absence of any investment demand A section believes that the Government will have to increase prices with a view to speed up production. On the other hand labour discontent prevails everywhere and buyers seem to have no courage to hold on their purchases. Thus the market is moving hesitantly without any definite price trend.

To-day the price movement was confined to a narrow range. Tata Steel Dlds. opened at Rs. 1760 and improved at Rs. 1775 but declined at Rs. 1750. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 356 and after declining at Rs 353 steadied at Rs 355. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1095 and after declining at Rs. 1080 rallied at Rs. 1090 Kohinoors opened at Rs 553 and after declining at Rs. 548 steadied at Rs 552.

Later on there was increased buying and Tata Steel Dlds after improving at Rs. 1780 steadied at Rs. 1772 while Ordinary shares after advancing at Rs. 358 were quoted at Rs. 355/8. Bombay Dyeings were steady at Rs. 1090. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 556 while Swadeshi shares after opening at Rs. 590 declined at Rs. 581 and steadied at Rs. 585 Simplex shares were done at Rs. 232. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 160 and Scindia shares were done at Rs. 34/6. The market was irregularly steady but met increased offerings at the rise

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1087/8 Kohinoor 555 Swadeshi 585 Nagpur 299 Simplex 232 New Great 370 Gokak 322 Indore 227/8 Century 975 Colaba 250 I. Bleach- ing 138 Swan 341 Finlay 298 Morarji 516/4 Edward 690 Meyer 230 Apollo 3/15/6 I. U. Ordinary 15/4 I. U. Defd. 2/13 Madhusudan 280 Poddar 325 Khatau 340/10

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 356 Tata Steel Dld. 1775 Second 154

CEMENT

Associated Merger 159/8

INDUSTRIES

Burma 492/8 Belapur 274 Shivrajpur 35/8 Scindia 34/12 Construction 187 Tata Chemical 14/6 Tata Oil 64 Indian Iron 34/6 Bengal Steel 26/8

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 125/8 Tata Hydro 176 Andhra X. D. 1567/8 Power 1775

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 82 Phoenix 1310 Ind. Mid. 4460 Kooria 271/4 Dawn 1545 David 150 New City 217/8 Minerva 200 Bradbury 620 Bharucha (Defd.) 7/4 Bharat 48/4 Mysore 285 Madhavji 19 Model 206/4 Laxmi 1645 Vishnu 647/8 Western 4315 Standard 508/12 Sholapur 6060 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 4500 Tata 72/8 Ahmedabad Advance 427/8 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 20/8 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 380 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 280 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn 55 Simplex Cpn. 123

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 145 (New) 111/4 Surat 170 New Prem. 110 Karachi 165 Broach 12/8 Ajmer 12/8 Amalgamated 14/12 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 165 Bombay Suburban 160 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 100

BANK SHARES

Reserve 116 Imperial 2270 P. P. 555 Central 89 Coupon 19 India 243/12 Union 10 Baroda 161/8 Habib 150 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 65 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 42 Mysore 367/8 Exchange (Ord) 50 Eastern 105

INSURANCE

Oriental 6300 Empire 760 New India 70/4 Jupiter 33/10 Vulcan 14/6 Indian Mercantile 55 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 20/4 Ind. Prud. 36/8 Neptune 6 New Great 27 All-India General 31

RAILWAYS

C. P. 107/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock X. R. 297/8 Steamer 557/8 Burma New 162/8 B. B. Petrol 3/0/3 Mackenzie 150 Port Canning 75/4 Kemp 495 Zandu Pharmacy 190 Indian Investment Trust 103 Wimco 283/12 Dharamsey Chemical 33/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 2) Alembic 240 Supreme India 142/8 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries X. R. 165 United Motor 70 ACC New 92 Bombay Safe Deposit 865 Hydri Construction 17/10

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 206/14 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1400 Tata Power 1430 Hydro 135 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 702/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 308/12 Sone Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Srinivas 101 Elphinstone 122/8 Bradbury 537/8 Surat Elec. 171/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127/8 (Second Pref.) 126/4 Amalgamated 127/8 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 110 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 145 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100 Madhusudan 12

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 (8) 107 Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchand nagar (6) 117

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/0/6 B. I. C. 8/5 Burma Corporation 3/15 New Victoria 5 New Victoria Preference 6/8 Raja 29 Phalton 100 Gold Mohor 305 Kaiser-i-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshahi 255 Ajamshahi 220 Air Service 13/4 Air India 197/8 Ambica 13/4 Hind Motors 7/4 I. Steam 13/1 Sone Valley 9

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Member being busy with "Valan" no business was reported on the Bullion Exchange to-day but as soon as "Valan" is over normal trading will be started

Nominal quotation for forward silver was Rs. 156/12 and forward gold was placed at Rs 102/3.

Later on moderate business was done and final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	155	6	0
Forward Silver	155	9	0
Ready Gold	101	13	0
Forward Gold	101	10	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY October 17.

Shanghai is free buyer of our cotton as export sales are allowed upto November and nobody knows whether export sales will be allowed after the end of November and of what quantity. This uncertainty is responsible for excellent demand per ready cotton and local exports are buying ready cotton paying something Rs. 40/- over the market rates. On the other side oasis for new cotton are weakening and arrivals in Khandesh has just commenced. It appears that all early arrivals will be readily taken up and if there be any speculative attempt to depress January contract it is very likely a squeeze may be attempted

The market opened steady to-day at Rs. 465/- for January delivery and declined at Rs. 464/-.

Thereafter there was moderate buying and January delivery hardened at Rs. 465/4 while March business was done at Rs. 469

Today's lowest rate for January was Rs. 463 and final closing at 4.30 p.m. were as under.

I C C Jan.	465	2	0
I C C March	469	0	0
I C C May	476	0	0
I C C July	483	12	0
I C C Sept.	489	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1403 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 16

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	463-1/2	461-1/2	462-1/2
March	467-1/4	465-1/4	466-5/8
May	474	472-1/2	473-5/8
July	481-1/2	48/	481-1/8
Sept.	486-1/2	485	486-1/8
Karachi 4F Jan.	50/10/0	50/7/0	50/10/0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Tata Ordinary 356 Tata Deferred 1775 Indian Iron 34/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26/8 Bombay Dyeing 1087/8 Central India 298/12 Gokak 321/14 Kohinoor 555 Simplex 232 Swadeshi 585 Tata Power 1775 Associated Cement 159/8 Belapur 273-12 Bombay Burma (Old) 492/8 Scindia 34/12 Central Bank 88/12 New India 70 Tata 2nd Pref. 153/12

THE
COMILLA BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

Regd. Office: CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY OFFICES:—
Amar Building,
Sir P. Mehta Road.
Phone: 20748.

Narsinatha Street. Bhatbazar.
Phone: 34667

Branches All Over India

FOREIGN AGENCIES:—
Westminster Bank Ltd., London.

Bankers' Trust Co., of New York. America,

National Bank of Australasia Ltd., Australia.

Canadian Agent — Bank of Montreal.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Mg. Director:
MR. N. C. DATTA.

Deputy Mg. Director:
MR. B. K. DUTT.

Bombay Agent:
MR. N BHATTACHARJEE.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 17.

MILLS

Apollo 4 3/15 3/15/6
B Dyeing 1090 95 82/8 88/12 76/4 90 80 93/12 82/8 90 87/8
C India 300 297 301 298 300 299 300 299
Finlay 297 98
Gokak 323 21 22
I U Defd 2/13/6 2/13
I U Ord 15/5 15/3 15/5 15/4 15/5 16/4
Indore 567/8 60 65 62/8 67/8
Kohinoor 555 47 55 51 56 53 56 55
Morarji 517/8 16/4
New Great 370 72 70
Phoenix 1310
Simplex 234 31 32/8 31 32
Swadeshi 590 80 85 84 86 88 85
Swan 339 41
Tata Mills 72/8
Vishnu 647/8

BANKS

Baroda 161/8
Central 87/8 89
Imperial Old 2275 70
Imperial New 553/12 55
India 243/12
Reserve 116
Union 10
U Commercial 65

ELECTRIC

Amalgamated 14/12
B Tram Ord 125/4 25 25/8 25/4 25/8
B Tram Pref 49/12 50
B Suburban 160
Power 1775 70
New India 70 70/8 80 70/4
Scindia 35 34/4 34/12 34/6 34/12

STEEL

B Steel 26/2 26/8
I Iron 34/2 34/4 34/2 34/6
Tata Defd 1760 65 47/8 75 55 77/8 50 80 72/8 75
Tata Ord 355 57 54 57 54 56 52/8 58 55/8 56
Tata 1st Pref 206/4 6/14
Tata 2nd Pref 154 53/8 54

MISCELLANEOUS

A C C Old 160 59/8 60 59/8
A C C New 92/8 91/4 92
Belapur 274 75 74
B. B Old 482/8 85 77/8 90 87/8 95 92/8 97/8 92/8
B B New 156/4 53/12 62/8
B B Petrol 3 3/0/3
I Bleaching 138
I I Trust 103
P. Const. 186 85 87 86 88 87
Tata Chem. 14/6 14/2 14/6
Tata Oil 64 65 64
Wimco 275 73/12

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 19/8 19
Simplex Coupon 122 23
Ahmedabad Elec. New 110 11/4
Amalgamated Pref 127/8
B Suburban Elec. New 100
Haydari Const. 17/10

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Owing to the present state in Nizam territory the market is anxiously awaiting developments while the future course of the market depends upon Government's export policy. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS Khandesh quality October-November Rs. 28. November-December Rs. 27. Bold November-December Rs. 26/12 and December-January Rs. 25/14 Oil October Rs 17/8. November Rs. 16/5 and December Rs 15/8. Exporters are moderate buyers on hopes that the balance of export quota will be sanctioned.

CASTORSEEDS: The market is affected by news from Nizam State. Ready Rs. 32. October-November nomina. Rs. 31. May delivery opened at Rs. 129/4 and after improving at Rs. 129/8 quietened at Rs. 129. Oil first pressing Rs 20/10 and Commercial quality Rs. 19/2

LINSEED. Ready Rs. 30/14. October-November Rs 30/10 and February March Rs 26/6 Oil Rs. 18/5.

NIGER SEEDS. Ready Rs. 37. December-January Rs. 35/12 and January-February Rs. 35/6.

SUNFLOWERSEEDS Bold Rs. 23/4 and small seed Rs 22.

Later on there was moderate selling and Castorseeds May declined at Rs. 128/12 at the close.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c 1950	100	14	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	101	1	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable	100	12	0
3 p.c 1986 Con.	100	12	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	11	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	5	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	12	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	12	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947-50	100	4	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-57	105	14	0
4 p.c 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c 1950-55	106	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	117	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2-3/4 p.c U P 1961	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c Bombay 1955	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	102	0	0
3 p.c Punjab 1949	99	8	0
3 p.c Madras 1952-53	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	8	0
3 p.c. U P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	100	8	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954	121	0	0
3-1/4 p.c 1977	101	4	0
6 p.c K. P. T.	121	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR FIRM

CALCUTTA, October 17

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled firm and active and a large volume of business was put through. The Stock Exchange will remain entirely closed from the 18th of October till the 2nd of November, 1947, both days inclusive on account of "Durga and Lakshmi Puja" festivals.

Following are to-day's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 101; 3 per cent defence 1949/52 102/4; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 102/1.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 6/14; Reserve Bank 112; United Commercial Bank 66/8.

COTTONS: Durbar 258; Muir Mills 378; New Victoria Ord 5.

COALS: Bengal 530; Equitable 44/8; New Beerbhoom 21; Burrakur 25/2; Dhemo Main 14/3; East Indian 32/2; Katras Jherriah 33/8; South Karanpura 27/4

JUTES: Anglo-India 379; Auckland 304; Budge Budge 505 small lot; Lansdowne 271; Lawrence 463; Alliance 304; Barnagore 270; Belvedere 685; Chitavalsah 28/10; Kamarhatty 716; National 31/1; Reliance 78 small lot; Union 550 small lot.

ENGINEERINGS: Bharatia Electric Steel 25; Braithwaite & Co. 10/8; Indian Iron 34/9; Jessop & Co. 21/10; Kumardhubi Eng. 9/12; Marshalls 6/10; Steel Corporation 26/13; Textile machinery 8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 3/14; Consolidated Tin 2/1; Indian Copper 3/2; Tavoy Tin 1/10. Dalmia Cement 11/4. Sone Valley Cement 9/10; Alkali and Chemical 17/4; Calcutta Electric 31/12; Bharat Airways 7/10; B. I. Corporation 8/9; Calcutta Trams 25/2; F. & C. Osler 12; Indian Aluminium 194; Indian National Air 10; India Wood Products 35; Jardine Henderson 180; Martin Burn 18/6; National Tobacco 39/4; Rohtas Industry 11/6; Shaw Wallace 16/8; Union Tobacco 13/8; British Burma Petrol 3; Mysore Paper 14/2; Orient Paper 25/8 ct; Star Paper 8/4; Titaghur Ppaer 40/7; Midnapore Zemindary 125/8; Assam Saws 7/2; India General Navigation 150; India Steamship 13/6

SUGARS: Balrampore 8/14; Carew & Co. 15/15; U. P. Sugar 14.

TEAS: Bhatkowa 45; Bishnauth 51/4 Dhelakhat 33/12; Choonabhutti 400; Roopacherra 29/4; Seajuli 51; Teen Ali 22 Tezpore 27/4; Tukvar 15/8 ex dividend.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of July:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India During July 1947 238,549, During July 1946 239,359, Since 1st September 1946 2,350,602, During the corresponding period last year 2,985,132; Indian States During July 1947 53,383, During July 1946 53,462, Since 1st September 1946 544,746, During the corresponding period last year 611,406. Total India During July 1947 291,932, During July 1946 292,821, Since 1st September 1946 2,895,348, During the corresponding period last year 3,596,538.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fortnight dated 30th September.

LIABILITIES:—

	Rs.
Capital Suscribed	5,76,04,600
Capital Paid-up	2,61,83,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares	52,36,000
Reserve Fund	2,55,75,000
Contingency Fund	10,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents. Bills payable etc.	1,21,26,54,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	27,03,39,000
	Rs. 1,53,09,87,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credit and Overdraits on Government and other Authorised Securities	34,92,96,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,53,57,000
Bills Discounted	5,81,00,000
Lands & Buildings	99,30,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	18,79,26,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	85,03,78,000
Rs.	1,53,09,87,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London. Oct 16

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	86-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	111-1/2
National Bank of India	31-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,011.

WALL STREET MARKET

Buyers Cautiously Allow Corrective Profit-Taking Course

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Price movements were narrow and activity markedly reduced as numerous buyers became cautious whilst allowing corrective profit-taking to run its course after the recent advance. Changes were mostly fractional, gains barley predominating. Oils were well supported and some issues reached new high levels with crude oil advances now starting in the South-West and Midwest and their expected reflection in produce prices seen as augmenting the already record earnings of some companies. The averages were industrials 183.65 and rails 40.68. Pressure subsided in late afternoon and the bulls were quick to capitalise with only moderate bidding sufficient to lift the market by one point or more to a new recovery high level for the industrial average and new 1947 peaks for some issues including Chrysler Corporation, Steels, motors, aviations, farm equipments, oils, chemicals, department stores and amusements were in good demand with amusements responding to optimism over chances of a better tax deal with Britain. The sudden increase in pressure in late dealings affected pivotal industrials and rails in particular and resulted in reduction or elimination of many earlier gains. The composite average was slightly lower on the day although the industrial average was still higher. The market closed irregular.

American Telephone & Telegraph 155-3/4
Amerex Holding Co. 30
Anaconda Copper Mining 35-1/2
Chase National Bank 35-5/8
Sinclair Oil 16
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co 52-1/8
General Electric Co. 37-1/4
General Motors 59-5/8
Ingersol Rand bid 133
International Nickel 29-3/8
National City Bank of New York 40-1/4
New York Central Rail Road 15-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation 16
Texas Corporation 58-5/8
Union Carbon and Carbide 106-3/4
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co. 48-1/4
U. S Steel Corporation Common 75
Western Union Telegraph 25-5/8

Chicago Wheat Prices Shoot Up To Record Highs

CHICAGO, October 16 (UPA)

Wheat prices shot up to record highs of over three dollars per bushel as Truman blamed grain market gamblers for soaring food prices.

The President's charge brought an immediate counter-attack from a spokesman for the Chicago Board of Trade. Richard Uhlmann, First Vice-President of the Board, said that in the last two weeks the Government had bought 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to the world's hungry people—more wheat than the U. S. formerly exported in the entire year. He said: "When any Government buys more wheat in two weeks than is often shipped during the entire season, it is bound to have an effect on the market."

Mr. Uhlmann also said he resented having legitimate speculators classified as gamblers. A gambler, he said, does not perform any service since he is not assuming any economic risk, but speculation "is as common as investment."

Mr. Uhlmann took issue with Truman's statement that this country always has exported about one-third of its wheat crop. He asserted: "This statement definitely is not in accord with facts. For the past 17 years, our wheat crop averaged 844,000,000 bushels. According to the official Department of Agriculture figures, our total exports were only 12 per cent of the crop for the past 17 years while Truman claims we always shipped a third or more of what was raised." Uhlmann said Government wheat purchases during the past two weeks were more than the total export for each of the years between 1932 and 1942. He said: "This is also a reason that despite the increase in margins, prices advanced 22 cents per bushel."

He also claimed that since margins were boosted on October 7th, speculative trade "has been almost at a minimum."

U.S. GOLD STOCK RISES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPA) The Federal Reserve System today said that U.S. gold stock rose 61,000,000 dollars closer to a new peak in week ended October 15 as foreign nations continued to acquire scarce U.S. dollars by releasing gold from earmarkings as well as shipping it here

The increase brought the stockpile to 22,153,000,000 dollars, the highest level since October 13, 1943, and compared with a record of 22,796,000,000 dollars set on October 29, 1941.

Money in circulation maintained its normal autumn rise in the latest week, advancing 24,000,000 to 28,656,000,000 dollars.

LONDON SILVER PRICES

LONDON, Oct. 16. (UPA): The Silver market remained quiet today with prices unchanged at 43-1/4 for ready and 42-3/4 for forward.

Meanwhile, the Money Market editor of Financial Times suggested that the weakness in gold and silver in Bombay may be due to sale s of looted bullion during recent disorders as well as sales by owners who fear their hoards may be stolen.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Oct. 16, (UPA).

The pepper market remained quiet with business negligible on the London produce Exchange today.

Singapore was quoting black pepper at 2/3 and white at about 2/7.

Java was still reported to be silent.

New York Cotton Develops Weakness At Close

FUTURES 7 POINTS HIGHER TO 3 POINTS LOWER

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Cotton futures developed weakness near the close after an entire session of steady prices today. At the close, New Orleans Commission House selling together with hedging caused a sudden dip from the day's highs. The opening price was around 27 points higher on the flurry of buying, reflecting reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation had purchased 115,000 bales of cotton against its latest inquiry from Japan which is considered less than the original 65,000 bales for which the Corporation asked offers last Thursday. Dealers said that buying from outside was noticeable and remarked that much speculative buying in the past few days had originated from the New Orleans trader who was believed to be involved in last year's market break.

Hedge selling earlier was readily absorbed although feeble attempts to unsettle the market brought prices under opening levels around midday.

Concerning the CCC (Commodity Credit Corporation) purchases, traders believe the market will develop further support when shippers start covering contracts against these purchases for Japan. However, little evidence of this type of buying in the futures market was noticeable.

IMPORTS OF JAPANESE GOODS

Textile manufacturers were reported to be protesting to U.S. Government officials concerning the proposed plans for permitting Japanese goods entering domestic channels. Also influencing the buying side was the spreading belief of tight supplies here together with tightness in foreign producing countries. The anticipated continued large demand for cotton goods both at home and abroad was another reason for the buying splurge

The New York Cotton Exchange estimated the possible carryover at around 3,000,000 bales compared with a normal carryover of 5,000,000 bales.

The price today finished seven points higher to five points lower after the morning rise had reached nearly $1.50 per bale. The small carryover made market analysts to predict these figures should point to a higher market despite today's reactionary trend at the close.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Around noon hour today, buying tapered off with active deliveries holding well above previous levels. However, the nearby October position was relatively inactive although there were 11 additional notices issued today.

Part of the trade was reported to be covering against the latest sales of cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation, although the volume was very small. Another factor helping cotton prices was the further spiral in wheat futures well over three dollars per bushel.

Sales in southern spot markets on Wednesday reached 97,154 bales or a new record high topping the previous high made five years ago.

Dealers still believe the market is headed higher despite the government warning that gambling in all U.S. exchanges will be investigated.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.

October	31.57—03
December	31.83+05
December Highest	32.04+26
December Lowest	31.83+04
January	31.82+05
March	32.09+07
May	32.10—
July	31.51—03
October	29.50+06
December	29.15+06
Middling Spot	37.15+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 16

October	31.50+03
December	31.85+02
March	32.07+02
May	32.11—04
January	31.92+05
Middling Spot	31.35+05

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, (UPA).

Prices in the spot pepper market were reported to be strong again boosting futures prices which finished unchanged to 200 higher However, no sales developed. The asking prices on Lampong remained unchanged at 54 and white pepper was quoted at 58.

Tightness in the market included not only spot goods but also supplies now afloat.

Closing prices included:

DELIVERY	October 16.
October	46 nom
December	44 nom
January	45 asked
March	47 bid
May/July/September	48 nom

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPA) The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 71-3/8 cents per ounce.

The volume of business transacted was estimated at between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces

PURE PRODUCTS AND MADHU CANNING LTD., POST BOX 270, BOMBAY
SHILPI PP 2

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Estd. in Bombay in 1919

HEAD OFFICE: Apollo Street. Fort. Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS: WESTMINSTER BANK LTD

BRANCHES:—Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay, Rajkot (Civil Station)

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	40,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	17,75,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	Rs.	1,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-45 Over	Rs	4,50,00,000

DIRECTORS.

M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman) Lachhmandas Harkanchanda Daga, Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji, Esq., Sir B. N. Karanjia, Kt., Dinshaw D Romer, Esq., and Seth Devji Rattansey.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rupees 2 lakhs.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1 1/4 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances up to Rs 10,000. Withdrawals allowed once a week.

All kinds of Banking business transacted

P. K. F. NARIMAN
Manager

MUTT AND JEFF—May Be A New Word On Webster But It Means A Mouthful

By BUD FISHER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

138304

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Lost By S. S. Sherala Arrived on 2-10-47 one Brown Colour Leather **Hand Bag**, measuring 24x12x9 cover blue cloth, marked with Ink K. L. Shivdasani Finder may please communicate with K. L. Shivdasani, Block T. 62, Chembur Refugee Camp, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted match (Sunni Muslim) for a divorced girl, most beautiful, young aged 19 years, sufficiently educated in Urdu (not in English), well versed in domestic works. She has been divorced in intoxication within only 3 months from marriage. Send your photo stating age, education, employment, salary, Native Province. Apply Box No. 7241 "Bombay Chronicle".

Maharashtrian girl, age 20-22, Undergraduate required by Maharashtrian officer in Government Sea Service, age 24, Pay Rs. 650 p.m. Write with full particulars to Box No. 7201, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (1) Managers, (2) Engineers. Apply stating qualifications and experience to the Director of Industries, Bahawalpur Government (Pakistan) Bahawalpur. (7244)

Required by an influential Industrial Organisation (1) a Publicity Officer and (2) a Statistician. Only highly qualified persons with practical experience need apply. Practical experience in matters relating to Cotton Textile Industry is**sential.** Applications with particulars relating to salary required should be sent to Box No. 5704 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an efficient qualified Compounder, good remuneration. See Dr T K. Thaker. French Bridge, Raghav Wadi building between 2 & 5 p.m. 7238

Wanted Qualified and Experienced Electrical Wiremen, Winders, Repairs expert, Machinemen, Apprentices. Apply personally: Forward Engineering Industries—8, Gokuldas Pasta Road, Dadar G. I. P. Rly. 7228

Medical Officer, Indian Christian, Goanese or Anglo-Indian required by large Chemical Factory at Khewra, Punjab (Pakistan). Minimum qualifications M.B.B.S. Starting salary Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- according to qualifications. Reply Box No. 5688, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced European, Christian or Parsee, weaving, spinning and engineering, assistants willing to work in Pakistan in a large Cotton Mill. Apply with full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 5639, "Bombay Chronicle"

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad. Apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms" Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi (7215)

Wanted Accountant and Two Ledger-Clerks with at least 3 years experience in Commercial Firms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Hon. Secretary at the below referred address stating age, qualifications, experience, etc. and salary expected. Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd. 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay 1. (5678)

Wanted Salesmen to book orders for E.P.N.S. (Silver Plated) Cutlery, i.e., Spoons, Forks and Knives, etc. Cash security essential against the sample which will be refunded when the samples are returned. The successful workers will be taken on pay basis later on. S. M. Lall & Co. Tablewares and Cutlery Manufacturers, Moradabad U.P. (7222)

SOCIAL

Pen, personal friends introduced for social contact, arts hobbies business India abroad Prospectus free Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay (5731)

Make Friends: For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional, Social and such other connections. Particulars from: The Universal League of Introduction, 5 Hamam St., Fort, Bombay. (7115)

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Residential Accommodations for any community are expected, available in November, in Colaba, Bandra Byculla, Dadar and Girgaon. Register immediately for priority. Vispee Company, Balaram House, Charni Road, Tram Junction. Holidays closed. (7213)

FLATS, BUNGALOWS WANTED

Ready Tenants. Any Suburbs. Kurla, Juhu, Bandra, Andheri, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, etc. Strictest confidence maintained. Business Exchange, Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. (7242)

(HOTELS IN HILL STATION)

Deolali Grand Hotel. Good Rooms available with Baths. Terms Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. (6927)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Rustons and National Cold Start Horizontal Oil Engines, Ice Plants, Electric Lighting sets and Motors available immediate delivery. Indo-American Engineering Co., Raipur 5, C.P. (7250)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 17th November 1947 to 15th December, 1947, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16-10-47. 5690

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL P.W.D.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for enlistment as Contractors in the following categories, in the C.P.W.D.:

A:—BUILDINGS AND ROADS:—
(a) Class I:—Qualified to tender for works upto any amount.
(b) Class II:—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.
(c) Class III:—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Re. 1 lakh.
(d) Class IV:—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-.
(e) Class V:—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-.

B:—SANITARY AND WATER SUPPLY:—
(a) Class I:—Qualified to tender for works upto any amount
(b) Class II:—Qualified to tender for works upto 10,000/-.
(c) Class III:—Qualified to tender for works upto Rs. 2,000/-

C:—FURNITURE:—
(a) Class I:—Qualified to tender for works upto any amount.
(b) Class II:—Qualified to tender for works upto Rs. 10,000/-.
(c) Class III:—Qualified to tender for works upto Rs. 2,000/-

The contractors already enlisted in the C.P.W.D. should also apply for fresh enlistment under any one of the new classes. It is proposed to cancel the existing list of contractors as soon as possible.

Revised rules and qualifications required for enlistment under the various categories, can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of one rupee.

It is proposed to consider the applications for enlistment on 1st November, 1947 and contractors are requested to submit their applications so as to reach the office of the undersigned before that date

B. S. PURI,
Chief Engineer.
Central P.W.D
NEW DELHI

5304

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Rare Opportunity—For Immediate Sale at Lonavla-Bombay-Poona Road, near Valvant, Opp. Tata Talao, a plot to build a Bungalow or Cottage 2½ acres @ Rs. 5/- per yard. Lonavla oppo. Mody Sanatorium Bhagarwadi—a plot—1 acre @ Rs. 5/- per yard. All found Water Pipes and Electric Light. Best Localities. Apply Box No. 7245, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions — October Batch — Davar's College of Commerce. A special batch is being enrolled this Session for all Professional Diploma Courses of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Education personal or postal. 51, Esplanade Road. (7246)

Homoeopathy. Easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 2 this issue. (197)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

A comprehensive book on Glass Industry Hand Book of Glass Technology by Prof. R. Charan (Price Rs 15). Head of the Dept. of Glass Technology Benares Hindu University, Benares. 7197

MEDICAL ADLETS

Widely renowned and a most Powerful highly effective remedy for curing Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on full moon-day night of 29-10-1947. Apply Sri Mahatma Jogi Baba Ayurvedic Buti Prachar Ashram, P.O. Chitrakot, U.P. (7248)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of Chronicle at Karachi, Hyderabad Sind. Apply for terms to Box No. 2000 "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Coloured Views of Dakshineswar Kali temple where Ramkrishna Paramhangsa obtained Attainment of Success A complete set of 16 Re. 1 only. V. P. charges extra Apply Secretary, Ravi Rani Rashmonic Smrity Samiti, 19, S. N. Banerji Road, Calcutta. 5461

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

American Patent (Plastic) Leather from New Stock can be had from C. D. Agencies, 77, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 7212

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors, Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts. C.T.S cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No. 3985. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

ADVT. NO. 5.—Applications invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of the Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 20th December, 1947, for post No. 2, and 22nd November, 1947, for other posts. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF MARINE SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY. Women ineligible. AGE Preferably between 25 and 40 years; No age limit in case of Government servants. PAY FOR A DIRECT RECRUIT Rs. 750, 850 and 950; FOR A PERSON IN CONTINUOUS GOVERNMENT EMPLOY SINCE THE 15TH JULY, 1931—Rs. 750-50-1250. The scales are subject to revision in the light of the Government decision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS (a) Must have had an Engineering degree. (b) Must have had not less than five years' sea going experience as a Ship's Engineer and must also have had wide workshop training and practical experience of repairs and overhauling of ships and engines in an executive capacity and not merely as either an apprentice or an officer who had just completed his probation.

2. ONE PERMANENT POST OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF ENGINEER, COCHIN HARBOUR. Women eligible. Maximum age limit 50 years. PAY FOR DIRECT RECRUITS Rs. 2250/- fixed. FOR PERSONS IN CONTINUOUS GOVERNMENT EMPLOY SINCE 15TH JULY, 1931. AD HOC pay in accordance with qualifications subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/-. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL (a) High Engineering qualifications. (b) Engineer with considerable administrative experience. DESIRABLE Experience of Harbour Engineering.

3. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF FERRY SUPERINTENDENT, O.T. RAILWAY. Women ineligible. AGE preferably between 30 and 40. No age limit for Government servants. PAY Rs. 1,000/- p.m. (fixed). This rate of pay is subject to revision in the light of the Government's decision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS (i) Good general education with special knowledge of Marine Engineering. (ii) Wide experience in Marine Workshop practice and conversance with the construction and repairs to Hulls, Engines, Boilers and all ships auxiliary gear and possession of Marine Engineer's Board of Trade Certificate.

4. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF REGIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, MADRAS. Candidates must belong to Madras Region or fully conversant with one or more South Indian languages. Women eligible. AGE Preferably below 45 years. PAY Rs. 600-25-700. QUALIFICATIONS (a) Degree of a recognised Indian or Foreign University. (b) Practical experience in Journalism or in publicity in a reputable advertising firm or Government Publicity Department or experience in canvassing in a reputable firm. (c) Experience in administration and organisation and contacts with employers in Commerce, Industry or Agriculture or service in a Commissioned rank in the Indian Armed Forces of not less than three years.

5. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF FRUIT DEVELOPMENT ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NEW DELHI. Women eligible. AGE Preferably above 40 years. PAY Rs. 1,300-60-1,600 pending fixation of a suitable scale on the basis of Central Pay Commission recommendations. Higher start may be recommended to specially deserving candidates. QUALIFICATIONS (a) At least a Master's degree in Horticulture from a foreign University. (b) Specialised knowledge of fruit culture and practical knowledge of fruit preservation, etc., and (c) At least 15 years experience in research and development work in Horticulture with administrative ability.

6. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF DIRECTOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NEW DELHI. Women eligible. AGE Preferably above 45 years. PAY Rs. 1,300-60-1,600. Higher initial pay may be granted to specially well qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS (a) Degree in Engineering or an equivalent qualification such as A.M.I.M.E. (b) Special training in Mechanical Engineering. (c) At least 15 years experience as a Mechanical Engineer. Preference will be given to a candidate having working knowledge of Agricultural Machinery and Irrigation Machinery. (5697)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of instruments, apparatus and hygiene models for the Topiwala National Medical College and Surgical and Hospital Equipment e.g., Instrument Tables, Drums, Trollies, Cots, Bedside Lockers, Surgical Instruments, X-Ray apparatus, Wooden Furniture, etc., for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay.

Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be handed over to the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality any Friday or Wednesday, on or before 29th October, 1947.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
DEAN,
Topiwala National Medical College.
Lamington Road (North),
Jetha Street, Bombay, 8. 5695

NOTICE.

A COMPETITIVE RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION for Divisional Accountants will be held in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay on the 19th to 21st January, 1948 and will be open to persons belonging to any community but having domicile in the Bombay Province. The candidates must be not more than 24 years of age on the 1st of January, 1948 and have a first or second class Degree. Candidates of a minority community must have a bare Degree and War Service candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of a Recognised University or an equivalent examination. Of the two probable vacancies one is reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. Detailed rules can be had from the Accountant General, Bombay. 5696

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Bombay Municipality, (by order of the Municipal Commissioner), invites tenders for the supply of the following materials during the year 1948-49:—

(1) Bolts with Nuts, Hex. head and Coach Screws; (2) Bolts with Nuts, snap-head, sq. neck, (3) Brooms, Goa, etc (4) Brushes, Paint, etc. (5) Brushes, Sweeping etc. (6) Canvas & Hessian Cloth; (7) Charcoal and Firewood; (8) C. I. Rain-water pipes, Soil pipes, Bends, etc. (9) Electric Fans, Ceiling; (10) Electric Fans, Table; (11) Ghamellas, Privy pans, Segrees etc.; (12) Hose, Rubber and I.R. lined; (13) Ladders Bamboo; (14) Chappals, Belts and Belting leather etc. (15) Leather Hide; (16) Locks, Brass and iron; (17) Locks, Galvd. for Water Meters; (18) Oil, Linseed; (19) Packing Asbestos and cotton; (20) Rope Coir and Rubbing Hand etc. (21) Rope Line Cotton and Nose Strings etc.; (22) Shafts Wooden for Picks and Powras and Poles, Nowghani; (23) Cloth, Oil and Rubber Sheeting; (24) Boots, Ammunition etc (25) Hose, Canvas.

Tender forms giving full particulars and conditions, together with any other relevant information can be had from his office at 566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11 on week days, between 10 A.M. (B.T.) and 4 P.M. (B.T.) and on Saturdays, between 10 A.M. (B.T.) and 1 P.M. (BT.), on payment of prescribed charges. Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

Tenders shall be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Fort, Bombay, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1947 NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.). 5703

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B. E. S. & T. COMMITTEE
RAILWAY BUS SERVICE

On and from MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1947, three Bus Services, for the convenience of train passengers and their luggage, will operate to and from the main Railway Terminii viz: VICTORIA TERMINUS and BOMBAY CENTRAL. All vehicles running on these services will be painted Green and Cream to distinguish them from other buses, and they will be equipped with a luggage compartment.

For further particulars see Hand bills or apply—Traffic Department B.E.S.T.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. (5672)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for 1948-49 for five Schedules, viz., Schedule I—Stationery articles of superior and ordinary qualities, drawing materials, rubbers, typewriter and duplicator accessories, Schedule II—Printing inks and binding materials, Schedule III—Writing inks, gloys, sealing wax and stencil ink and Schedule IV—Rubber stamps manufacturers and accredited agents of the manufacturers in India and bona fide importers and stockists of foreign goods Schedules and tender forms can be had from the undersigned on advance payment of Rs. 2/-/6 (including pies six for sales tax) for each schedule by Indian Postal Order duly endorsed to the Superintendent, Government Printing Bihar, Gulzarbagh, Patna. All correspondence and tenders should be addressed by designation only. Tenders will be received till 3 P.M of the 26th November, 1947, and they will be opened publicly on 27th November, 1947.

(Sd.) R. GHOSH,
Superintendent.
Govt. Printing, Bihar. (5660)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ALL OWNERS OF PETROL DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS RESIDING IN THE BOMBAY REGION.

APPLICATIONS for basic ration for the quarter, commencing from 1st November, 1947, are to be made in H forms obtainable free from the following centres.

1. For owners of motor cars, motor cycles and Motor Boats in the Shamiana erected in the Motor Vehicles Department Office, Gymnasium Road, Off Cruickshank Road, Bombay, from 20th to 31st October, 1947, (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) between 10-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. on week days and between 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

2. For Municipalities, Ambulances, School Buses, Trade Nos., Government Vehicles, Transport Vehicles, Taxis and Stage Carriages, applications are to be submitted in the office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office Compound, Bombay, from 20-10-1947 to 31-10-1947 between 10-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. on week days and between 10-30 A.M. to 12 Noon on Saturdays.

Owners of Transport Vehicles and taxis should produce either 'A', 'B' or Temporary Permits and the registration certificates together with the applications in H forms duly filled in.

As usual members of the Western India Automobile Association should apply to that Association.

Applications for supplementary ration may be made in K forms obtainable at this office from 1-11-1947 onwards, between 10-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. on week days and between 10-30 A.M. and 12 Noon on Saturdays.

The attention of motor owners is drawn to the fact that supplementary petrol coupons are stamped and made valid for a month only though three months ration is issued at a time.

In all cases, registration certificates must be produced together with applications. Separate form should be filled for each vehicle.

Owners are requested to obtain their basic ration before 1-11-1947 as failing this, they are likely to be put to inconvenience and delay in receiving such ration later.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owners of motor vehicles will be required when tendering coupons at pumps to sign each coupon and enter the number and make of their vehicles thereon, in token of having received petrol. A notice is stamped on the front page of each coupon book clearly defining the obligations of motor owners on handing in the coupons in token of having received petrol. This is being done to obviate any possible chance of persons possessing coupons to which they have not right.

J. B. RABBITT,
Area Rationing Authority,
Bombay.

Area Rationing Office,
Head Police Office,
Bombay: Dated 13-10-1947. 5702

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate for two shares Nos. 12475-476 of the Mandra-Bhon Railway Company, Limited, standing in the name of ONALLY A. BUKHARI has been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

ONALLY A. BUKHARI.
Vatva
(Ahmedabad),
11th October, 1947. 7249

NOTICE.

THE HENRY DAVIS CO., 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, are the Sole Distributors throughout India and Pakistan for the following well-known American Lines.

Bostitch Stapling Machines
Scripto Mechanical Pencils
Dobbins Sprayers
F. S. Webster Carbon papers.

Persons or Firms other than the Henry Davis Co., and its duly authorized sub-agents, claiming to represent any of the above lines when approaching the public, customs and Trade Control Authorities are hereby warned they do so at their own risk. The relative Authorities at all pertinent centres have been notified of the above. 5692

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 692 of 1947.
CHHAJURAM MOHAN LAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SOHANLAL HARPRA S A D, trading under the name and style of Messrs. Harprasad Sohanlal at Kalbadevi Road. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a suit in the above Court against you the defendant abovenamed for an order that you the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 8,318/- costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 4 per cent per annum. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of November, 1947, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Kt. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of March, 1947.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYER,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5699

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders up to 15-00 hours (S.T.) on Monday the 17th November 1947 for the supply of Babool wood keys for 69 lbs. D.H. 82 lbs. B.H. rails and 82 lbs. B.H. rails in 100 lbs. C.I. Chairs. The form of Tender, Schedule and conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/- per set which sum will not be refunded.

Tenders will be opened at 15-30 hours (S.T.) on Monday the 17th November 1947. (5682)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1214 of 1946
CHAMPABAI HATHISING and another ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
GANPATRAI HARAKHLAL CHHAYA and others ..Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 14th day of February, 1947, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1947, at the hour 4 P.M. (S.T.)

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouje Majivade Village, Taluka North Salsette, District Thana in the registration Subdistrict of Thana and bearing the following numbers and which said land is a Government land of 999 years lease.

Survey No.	Hissa	(Pot No.	Area.	
12	1		3-5½	
13	1		0-21½	
15	1		2-35	
16	1		2-19½	
17	1		2-24	
18	1		1-29	
19	1		2-33½	
20	1		1-26	
22	1		0-23½	
35	1		2-30½	
36	1		2-27½	
37	1		4-39½	
38	Part		0-25½	
41	1		7-10½	
42	1	Pot	2-16½	2-17½
		Kharaba	0- 1½	
43	1		4-30½	
44	1	Pot	2-21½	2-22½
		Kharaba	0- 1½	
45	1	Pot	5-23½	5-35
		Kharaba	0-12	
46	1		3-19½	
47	1		3-25½	
48	1		2-37½	
49	1		0-23	
50	1		2-8	
51	1		7-27½	
54	1	Kharaba	2-4½	2-6½
			0-1½	
55	1		1-11½	
84	1		0-33½	
89	1		0-31½	
345	1	Kharaba	8-32½	8-32½
327A	2	Kharaba	8-11½	9-34
			1-22½	
328	3	Kharaba	5-31½	6-28½
			0-37	
329	1	Kharaba	3-32½	4-34½
			1-2	
383	1	Kharaba	1-3	6-1½
			4-38½	
423	..		8-13½	
424	..		7-19	8-1
		Kharaba	0-21½	

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 65, Tamarind Lane, Fort Chambers, Block 'C' Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1947.

(Sd/-) A. H. KIRTIKAR
Commissioner

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 751 of 1947.

JOHN ABRAHAM JUDAH CASSIER .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
JACOB SADIK CHARIKAR .. Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Order dated 22nd August, 1947, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court has been directed to sell by Public Auction the property of the Defendant abovenamed, situate at Varsoli in Taluka Alibag, District Kolaba, bearing S. No 142, Hissa No. 10.

PURSUANT to the said Order notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the said property that they should on or before 20th October, 1947, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. I hereby request all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on the 22nd day of October, 1947, at 3 p.m. for adjudicating upon the said rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 26th day of September 1947.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Commissioner. (5693)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER "Construction", G. I. P. Railway Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 P. M. on 14-11-47 for the following works.

3 Units Mitra 'A' type quarters at Thakurli.
4 Units Mitra 'A' type quarters at Lonavla,
and 6 Units Mitra 'A' type quarters at Thana.

The Tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. A set of Drawings for the work can be seen in his office on working days during office hours or can be purchased on an additional payment of Rs. 8/- per set. These sums will not be refunded in any case. (5694)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Petition I. C. No. 99 of 1947

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of M. ELECTRIC AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, LTD., having its Registered Office in Bombay.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI JOOSUB, a firm carrying on business as Timber Merchants in New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of October, 1947, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee in Chambers by the Petitioners abovenamed who are the Creditors of the said Company AND THAT the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of November, 1947, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard on behalf of the said Petitioning Creditors and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1947.

DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (5698)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of 500 Pure Silk Parachutes, 16 Panels with cords, TODAY the 18th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under instructions from M/s. Juharmal Jugalkishor at their office at No. 325, Kalbadevi Road and on a/c and at the risk of Shah Pukhraj Hirachand (of M. J. Market, Narayan Chawk) the defaulting Purchasers.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

AUCTION WILL BE HELD AT AUCTIONEERS' ROOM

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT JAGJIVAN KIKA STREET, (GULALWADI).

M/s. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M/s. Shastri & Co., Attorneys for Surviving Mortgagee and at risk of Mortgagors Manadev Keroba Mantri and another under and by virtue of power of sale contained in Indenture of Mortgage of 20-2-36, Transfer of Mortgage dated 31-8-36 and Further Charge dated 31-8-36, sell by Public Auction on Thursday 23rd Inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) undermentioned immovable property at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A piece of Fazandari land with a chawl of three stories on West side of Jagjivan Kika Street admeasuring 124 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey (formerly believed to contain 113.6 Sq. Yds.) bearing New Survey No. Part of 577 Cadastral Survey No. 2488 of Bhuleshwar Division and C Ward No. 5404 and Street Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190, 192 and 194.

For further conditions apply to M/s Shastri & Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER BARS, SILVER PIECES AND GOLD BANGLES.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Mankodi & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nathuji Khumaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on a/c and at the risk of Messrs Sardarmal Ganeshram, the Mortgagors, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th Inst. at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following 2 Bars of Silver, 4 Pieces of Silver, and 2 Bangles of gold:—

1 Bar of Silver No. 14142. About 1086 ozs. tuch.
1 Bar of Silver No. 14386. About 1097 ozs. tuch.
Silver Pieces 4 Nos. Total 185 Tolas.
2 Bangles of gold. About 71/2 Tolas.
Terms: 25% Cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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